

## Program Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups, Receptor Communities and Vulnerable Populations



### 18th Quarterly Report 1st January - 31st March 2005

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## Summary of Quarterly Report

Organization:	International Organization for Migration – Mission in Colombia
Reporting Period:	January 1 <sup>st</sup> – March 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2005
Projects Approved this Period:	14
Budget Information for New Projects:	New Financial Obligations for USD828,387,22
Spending Information:	USD2,161,086.14 • USD30,954,149.38
Projected Spending January – March 2005:	USD3,000,000

**Table 1. New Projects During this Quarter – Distribution by Component and Department**

Regional	Income Generation	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Education	Health	Institutional Strengthening	TOTAL
Norte de Santander	0	1	0	0	1	2
Santander	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valle del Cauca	0	1	0	1	0	2
Putumayo	1	0	0	1	1	3
Nariño	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caquetá	1	0	0	0	0	1
Choco	0	1	0	1	0	2
Cauca	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huila	0	0	0	1	0	1
Inter Regional Office	0	0	3	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>

**Table 2. Total Ongoing Projects vs. Projects Finalized this Quarter – Distribution by Component and Department**

Regional	Income Generation		Social Infrastructure and Housing		Education		Health		Institutional Strengthening		TOTAL	
	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished
Norte de Santander	1	1	5	0	4	1	3	1	1	0	14	3
Santander	6	1	7	0	8	1	7	0	1	0	29	2
Valle del Cauca	8	0	9	0	2	0	5	1	2	1	26	2
Putumayo	2	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	3	0	11	1
Nariño	3	0	9	1	8	1	6	0	2	0	28	2
Caquetá	4	0	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	12	1
Choco	5	0	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	14	0
Cauca	6	1	6	2	4	0	3	0	1	0	20	3
Huila	3	2	6	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	15	4
Inter Regional	3	0	5	0	14	0	3	3	18	0	43	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>212<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>21</b>

**Table 3. Assisted Beneficiaries by Component and Department**

Regional	Income Generation	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Education	Health	Institutional Strengthening	TOTAL
Norte de Santander	14	65	780	392	0	1.251
Santander	148	225	550	448	0	1.371
Valle del Cauca	1.312	1.100	0	11.957	6	14.375
Putumayo	13	0	0	0	262	275
Nariño	0	0	1.689	4.845	0	6.534
Caquetá	828	0	362	0	909	2.099
Choco	0	934	0	0	0	934
Cauca	0	860	36	1.236	124	2.256
Huila	700	1.634	1.068	0	2.514	5.916
Inter Regional Office	0	0	309	0	0	309
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.015</b>	<b>4.818</b>	<b>4.794</b>	<b>18.878</b>	<b>3.815</b>	<b>35.320</b>

<sup>1</sup> This figure includes one Project that was re-opened (ID-0070) in order to develop a national strategy

**Tabla 4. New Financial Obligations by Department (Quarterly USD828.387,22)**

Regional	Income Generation	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Education	Health	Institutional Strengthening	TOTAL
Norte de Santander	USD 0,00	USD 126.445,89	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 29.428,77	USD 155.874,66
Santander	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00
Valle del Cauca	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 34.607,22	USD 0,00	USD 34.607,22
Putumayo	USD 32.588,11	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 127.388,54	USD 159.976,65
Nariño	USD 7.502,12	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 7.502,12
Caquetá	USD 78.692,69	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 719,01	USD 79.411,70
Chocó	USD 0,00	USD 142.792,11	USD 0,00	USD 77.507,43	USD 0,00	USD 220.299,54
Cauca	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00
Huila	USD 0,00	USD 5.608,97	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 5.608,97
Inter Regional	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 150.212,74	USD 0,00	USD 14.893,62	USD 165.106,36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 118.782,92</b>	<b>USD 274.846,97</b>	<b>USD 150.212,74</b>	<b>USD 112.114,65</b>	<b>USD 172.429,94</b>	<b>USD 828.387,22</b>



## Summary of Cumulative Report

Organization:	International Organization for Migration – Mission in Colombia
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Projects Approved this Period:	14
Budget Information for New Projects:	New Financial Obligations for USD828,387,22
Spending Information:	USD2'161.086,14 • USD30'954.149,38
Projected Spending January – March 2005:	USD3'000.000

**Table 5. Total Number of Projects (Finalized and Ongoing) – Distribution by Component and Department**

Regional	Income Generation	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Education	Health	Institutional Strengthening	TOTAL
Norte de Santander	19	18	18	12	8	75
Santander	21	22	15	19	9	86
Valle del Cauca	22	22	14	14	19	91
Putumayo	13	13	15	12	11	64
Nariño	11	18	26	15	10	80
Caquetá	12	12	11	9	8	52
Chocó	6	15	4	8	4	37
Cauca	9	15	6	6	1	37
Huila	9	10	5	8	3	35
Inter Regional	8	8	22	13	42	93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>650</b>

**Table 6. Total Ongoing Projects vs. Projects Finalized – Distribution by Component and Department**

Regional	Income Generation		Social Infrastructure and Housing		Education		Health		Institutional Strengthening		TOTAL	
	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished	Ongoing	Finished
Norte de Santander	1	18	5	13	4	14	3	9	1	7	14	61
Santander	6	15	7	15	8	7	7	12	1	8	29	57
Valle del Cauca	8	14	9	13	2	12	5	9	2	17	26	65
Putumayo	2	11	1	12	3	12	2	10	3	8	11	53
Nariño	3	8	9	9	8	18	6	9	2	8	28	52
Caquetá	4	8	3	9	2	9	2	7	1	7	12	40
Choco	5	1	5	10	2	2	2	6	0	4	14	23
Cauca	6	3	6	9	4	2	3	3	1	0	20	17
Huila	3	6	6	4	3	2	2	6	1	2	15	20
Inter Regional	3	5	5	3	14	8	3	10	18	24	43	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>438</b>

**Table 7. Assisted Beneficiaries by Component and Department**

Regional	Income Generation	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Education	Health	Institutional Strengthening	TOTAL
Norte de Santander	4.765	6.081	10.026	23.144	37.285	81.301
Santander	5.092	9.435	5.088	14.450	44.731	78.796
Valle del Cauca	8.061	6.788	6.143	20.603	42.562	84.157
Putumayo	2.790	7.908	35.097	32.730	34.881	113.406
Nariño	3.779	11.196	20.610	74.918	13.748	124.251
Caquetá	3.337	21.391	11.279	15.638	22.035	73.680
Choco	2.618	25.447	3.894	6.974	3.150	42.083
Cauca	5.687	13.239	3.457	17.627	7.371	47.381
Huila	2.689	19.028	7.223	9.508	13.914	52.362
Inter Regional	3.133	16.785	12.967	65.078	102.863	200.826
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.951</b>	<b>137.298</b>	<b>115.784</b>	<b>280.670</b>	<b>322.540</b>	<b>898.243</b>

**Table 8. Expenditures by Component per Department (Cumulative: USD23'368.040, 87)<sup>2</sup>**

Regional	Income Generation	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Education	Health	Institutional Strengthening	TOTAL
Norte de Santander	USD 694.990,46	USD 727.039,35	USD 322.045,50	USD 271.325,68	USD 102.884,37	USD 2'118.285,36
Santander	USD 776.986,83	USD 667.541,54	USD 259.669,94	USD 175.256,78	USD 176.517,47	USD 2'055.972,55
Valle del Cauca	USD 1'030.691,04	USD 818.156,85	USD 352.069,24	USD 422.173,15	USD 456.191,28	USD 3'079.281,57
Putumayo	USD 826.559,71	USD 383.718,95	USD 420.292,48	USD 495.176,08	USD 398.627,19	USD 2'524.374,41
Nariño	USD 889.246,10	USD 394.574,19	USD 366.891,49	USD 356.532,49	USD 111.095,24	USD 2'118.339,50
Caquetá	USD 821.413,47	USD 600.635,81	USD 288.712,25	USD 192.918,91	USD 99.213,21	USD 2'002.893,66
Choco	USD 173.879,02	USD 694.164,22	USD 231.221,76	USD 207.185,95	USD 50.757,16	USD 1'357.208,11
Cauca	USD 414.884,74	USD 628.068,51	USD 157.190,01	USD 178.122,04	USD 19.234,51	USD 1'397.499,80
Huila	USD 156.147,06	USD 415.200,32	USD 206.545,80	USD 134.896,57	USD 54.099,78	USD 966.889,53
Inter Regional	USD 751.528,28	USD 543.233,42	USD 1'461.998,87	USD 428.919,55	USD 2'561.616,27	USD 5'747.296,38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 6'536.326,70</b>	<b>USD 5'872.333,16</b>	<b>USD 4'066.637,34</b>	<b>USD 2'862.507,20</b>	<b>USD 4'030.236,48</b>	<b>USD 23'368.040,87</b>

<sup>2</sup> During the quarter, adjustments were made in the obligated funds of the program as a result of money reimbursements from some finalized projects and the cancellation of the ID-0080 project

# 1. Executive Summary

In this quarter, 14 projects and 3 Sub Proyectos were approved, for a value of USD828.387,22 which includes budget additions to projects already approved in past quarterlies, and for a cumulative project investment total of USD23'368.040,87 (See table #8). At the administrative level, the USD cost was 4'109,654.71 corresponding to 78.27 % of administration.

**Table 9. Obligatory Amounts Vs. Disbursements in Assistance Projects**

Item	Presupuesto Inicial	Presupuesto Obligado en Proyectos	Presupuesto Ejecutado	Presupuesto Pendiente por Obligar en Asistencia en Proyectos
Projects and Operational Cost	USD34'162.832,00*	USD23'368.040,87	USD24'030.481,09	USD1'586.258,13*

\* Including the mortgage pending to be approved

**Tabla 10. Administration**

Item	Presupuesto Inicial	Presupuesto Ejecutado	Balance General
Administration and Overhead	USD9'191.237,00*	USD6'923.668,29	USD2'267.568,71

\* Including the mortgage pending to be approved

## Análisis General

During the January – March 2005 Quarter, the Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups, Receptor Communities and other Vulnerable Populations Program approved 14 projects and 3 Sub-Projects for a total amount of USD828,387.22 that will be used to attend a population of 28.266 persons. Out of a total of 650 projects, assistance has been provided to 898.243 beneficiaries who were attended through different services in the Income Generation, Institutional and Community Strengthening, Health, Education and Social Infrastructure and Housing components. In total, there were 438 projects registered finalized at the close of the quarter.

Accumulated Program costs have reached USD30'954.149,38, with USD3'780.822,90 in unliquidated obligations pending on already-approved projects, funds which will be disbursed as the Program advances. Total obligations both fully disbursed funds and unliquidated obligations pending disbursement are USD34'734.972,28 at the end of the reporting period, (See Annex 1).

## Analysis by Sector

### AfroColombians and Indigenous

AfroColombians remain a special area of focus for IOM's programming. The department with the highest percentage of AfroColombians is Chocó, where approximately 85% of the population is of African descent, followed by Magdalena (with 72%), Bolívar (66%) and Sucre (65%). The Chocó Human Poverty Indice (HPI) is fully ten points above the national average. To take only two examples, illiteracy in adults (over 15 years of age) is 26.3%, as opposed to a national average of 9.9%; and 74% of the population has inadequate or non-existent sanitary services, as opposed to 24.4% nationally. In areas that are largely or even mostly Afro, institutions are weak with regard to planning, often highly bureaucratic, with low ability to manage, implement and produce development results<sup>3</sup>. For these reason, some 18% of IOM's beneficiary population is AfroColombian – of which 53% is from Chocó, 23% from Valle del Cauca, and 16% from Nariño.



The majority of the projects that serve the AfroColombian community are basic sanitation and community infrastructure, both of which are part of a larger overall effort to strengthen ethnic communities and organizations. During design and implementation, special emphasis is placed on the need to involve ethnic elements of the community in the formulation and implementation of development plans and policy. Two additional projects were approved over the last quarter, both for Chocó: education projects promote youth access to formal studies in Quibdo. Project **CH-0037** improves school cafeterias,

<sup>3</sup> DNP, Comisión to form a Nacional Development Plan for the Afro-Colombian populations, "Hacia una Nación Pluriétnica y Multicultural" 1998 – 2002, Bogotá 1998.

while project **CH-0038** expands school facilities in the Grau y Arola School, the institution that receives the greatest number of displaced youth in the city. Both projects serve predominantly Afro populations.

**Spotlight On:** The newly-begun project **CH-0037 “Cafeteria improvement strategy”** is implemented by the Corporación Juntos Construyendo Futuro with additional participation by the regional ICBF, SENA Chocó, and the Quibdó mayor’s office. The project will improve nutritional and food security for 3,157 displaced and vulnerable receptor-community youth in Quibdó. The project will work with 16 school restaurants to combine health, food and nutrition activities with training, food production and food security activities. The total budget is USD144,748, of which USAID assistance will fund USD77,507, with a to-USAID per-beneficiary cost of under USD24.

## Youth – Preventing Displacement

Displaced youth remain highly vulnerable. Of those between 11 and 18 years, fully 53% lack creative, constructive or legal integration with society at large<sup>4</sup>. These children have few possibilities to attend school, find a legitimate job, or even join a sports team or musical group. Because of this absence of constructive opportunities, they are at high risk to become involved with gangs, illegal armed groups, prostitution or coca production. Legitimate opportunities are scarcest in the poorest peri-urban areas where IDP families tend to live. The youth need positive alternatives such as the chance to participate in theater, music, dance, cine, and sport. Non-traditional, flexible educational alternatives can also help open new possibilities to semi-educated youth. Unfortunately these remain very limited – community spaces that could host such activities are often closed<sup>5</sup>.

Moreover, the Profamilia national survey of IDP families has noted an increase in family violence – both spousal- and child-abuse – in this population. Add to this adolescent pregnancy rates of up to 30% in under-19 youth<sup>6</sup>, and you have a major problem. For this reason, the IOM Program continues to emphasize the inclusion of youth in formal education, to promote constructive use of free time, and to facilitate training opportunities.

**Spotlight On:** **HU-0023 “Mobilizing youth sport activities with a focus on IDP youth, promoting creative social integration.”** 23 Neiva schools in 10 of the city’s poorest neighborhoods will host sports competitions in soccer, basketball, volleyball, and general athletics, supporting the participation of 3,960 vulnerable youth, including some 1,800 IDPs. The project will seek to harness some of their risk-taking behaviors in a constructive, creative way. The project includes significant participation by the mayor’s office and the Neiva Universidad Sur Colombiana’s physical education department. Participation by the university students has been crucial, allowing the project to use existing sport fields and facilities, and staffing the project for only nominal honorariums. USAID’s contribution will be USD27,923 of a total budget of USD98,792, with a to-USAID per-beneficiary cost of just over four dollars.



## Land

IOM promotes two strategies to promote land access for IDPs and families at-risk of displacement. Firstly, IOM seeks to legally protect personal property through formal land ownership registries, in case the owners are forcibly displaced. Community participation projects have been organized around this. Secondly, IOM has been developing a strategic alliance to register and legalize at-risk lands through INCODER. Finally, IOM has joined land titling activities with productive projects in an effort to stabilize them socially and economically, thereby seeking to prevent displacement.

**Spotlight On:** **PU-0063 “Productive projects in the provincial center of the Amazon Piedmont.”** The project will be implemented in the San Miguel, Valle del Guamuéz and Orito municipalities of Putumayo, and will improve socio-economic conditions for small- and medium-sized agricultural producers. Sustainable agricultural projects will be initiated in coordination with INCODER land registration activities. As land titles are developed, specialists will identify, assist and follow up on new productive crops, develop productive chains and commercialization strategies for the farmers’ long-term sustainability. IDP families and those at high risk of displacement will be prioritized. The project will receive

<sup>4</sup> See: Fedesarrollo (2002) “Encuesta Social 2002” as well as IOM (2002) “Diagnóstico sobre población desplazada en seis departamentos de Colombia”

<sup>5</sup> Many of these centers are closed on weekends and holidays. Schools are one example, open only 200 class-days a year. For the most part, these institutions are closed the other 165 days of the year, when they could be usefully utilized for other activities. DANE notes that there are some 101,847 public schools in Colombia.

<sup>6</sup> See Profamilia (2001) “Salud sexual y reproductiva en zonas marginadas – Situación de las mujeres desplazadas”

significant support from both the governor's office and the municipalities. USAID will fund USD127.389 from a total budget of USD201.699, with a to-USAID per-beneficiary cost of some USD388.

## Private Sector

**Table 11. Private Sector Investment by Department**

Office	To Date	This Quarter	In Implementation	Completed
Norte de Santander	USD 23.884,41	USD 0,00	USD 5.407,41	USD 18.477,00
Santander	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00
Valle del Cauca	USD 148.106,08	USD 0,00	USD 10.458,28	USD 137.647,79
Putumayo	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00
Nariño	USD 33.431,08	USD 2.638,30	USD 33.431,08	USD 0,00
Caquetá	USD 79.622,74	USD 24.509,36	USD 79.622,74	USD 0,00
Choco	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00	USD 0,00
Cauca	USD 404.392,76	USD 0,00	USD 310.804,35	USD 93.588,42
Huila	USD 50.314,68	USD 0,00	USD 29.432,98	USD 20.881,70
Inter regional	USD 223.702,26	USD 127.388,54	USD 223.702,26	USD 0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 963.454,01</b>	<b>USD 154.536,20</b>	<b>USD 692.859,10</b>	<b>USD 270.594,91</b>

Continuing its long-standing push to involve the private sector in activities that provide attention to IDPs and other vulnerable groups, IOM has entered into sustainable alliances in projects currently being implemented in Norte de Santander and Caquetá departments. Other IOM activities are being strengthened through resources leveraged by groups such as Conexión Colombia, which this quarter alone has provided USD154.536,51 in private sector funding, as reflected in Table 11. Private sector assistance has now risen to USD963.454,01 to date, meaning USD1.11 for each USAID dollar.

**Spotlight On:** As part of IOM's alliance with Conexión Colombia, which includes a wide range of private sector partners including a large number outside Colombia, IOM has approved *ID-0097 "Centralization in processing and production of food for improved educational nutrition."* This project will assist the 2.500 children currently assisted by Fundación Nutrir, and allow that organization to expand its coverage to include an additional 1.000 children – without changing current staffing patterns! Much of this increased coverage has been brought about through economies of scale, modernization of food preparation equipment, and rationalization of production through training. USAID resources will fund the inclusion of 1.000 new beneficiaries in Ciudad Bolívar and Cazucá de Bogotá, poor areas that traditionally receive large numbers of IDPs. Important partners in this effort have been the Fundación Santa Fe and the La Salle university food engineering faculty, which provided the Fundación Nutrir - Hogar Integral with expert assistance as well as training in food handling and social organization. USAID's contribution to this project has been USD19.533 of a total budget of USD35.660, with a to-USAID per-beneficiary cost of well under six dollars.

## Gender

Mindful of the need to promote gender equity in projects that attend the vulnerable, the Gender component is addressing the problem of family violence among IDPs. "Without doubt, displacement dramatically diminishes the quality of life for women who, even before displacement, were marginalized and discriminated against."<sup>7</sup> In an effort to address this problem, 55% of IOM's activities across the five program components, have addressed women's needs. The greatest participation by women has been in the health component, where 60% of the beneficiaries are female.

**Spotlight On:** IOM's education project *ID-0069-04 "Preventing family violence, promoting co-existence"*, implemented by ICBF as part of its national campaign "Haz Paz", tackles family violence head on. The project is designing a strategy to involve community leaders and education personnel in a broad campaign identify and prevent family violence. The pilot project is focuses activities in Bucaramanga, Cúcuta and Neiva. The total cost of the project is USD49.640, with USAID contributing USD42.553. The project will have a large, somewhat diluted impact, so no per-beneficiary cost has been calculated.

<sup>7</sup> From Espriella Adriana and Gonzales Ana Cristina, Profamilia – Espacio 9, Office of Advisors on Sexual Health, Reproduction and Gender, in conjunction with FORD Foundation Consultants in Sexual Health, Reproduction and Human Development, "Aproximaciones a la Salud Sexual y Reproductiva de las Mujeres Desplazadas en Colombia", 2004.



## Return

Assistance to returning IDP populations is provided within the framework of the RSS national IDP Plan de Atención a Población Desplazada. IOM assistance is generally provided following the actual return itself, when the families are again stabilized within the zone. In exceptional circumstances, IOM assists with return activities, especially in Chocó, along the frontier. This quarter, IOM is assisting some 8.831 new beneficiaries through return projects in Cauca, Chocó y Valle del Cauca. These receive assistance through the construction, home improvement, and food security sub-components. IOM has undertaken 47 return projects in eight of the nine departments where we have an office (to date, there have been no return activities in Nariño, and only one project for Putumayo, Huila and Norte de Santander), and assistance to return accounts for some 4.9% of IOM's total beneficiaries.



**Spotlight On: VA-0093 “Home Improvement in Bajo Calima.”** In 2003, a brutal series of confrontations between armed actors displaced much of the population of Bajo Calima, Buenaventura in Valle del Cauca. Many families were displaced to Buenaventura, where they arrived at grave risk to their lives and health. The departmental office of Peace assisted the families to return to Bajo Calima during 2004, but many of their homes had been ransacked or deteriorated in their absence. Project VA-0093 will assist the economic and social re-establishment of these damaged communities. The project will help repair and improve 220 family's homes – including roofing, structural reinforcement, sanitary blocs, and in some cases allowing a family to add a room. The project has received significant support from the Valle del Cauca governor's office, municipal authorities and the community itself. Of the total project cost of USD337.155, USAID will provide USD205.520, with a per-family cost to USAID of just over USD994.

## Implementing Partners

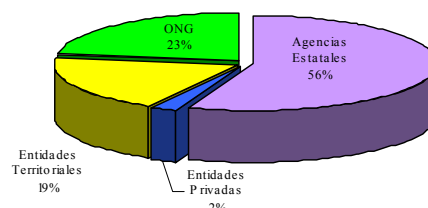
**Table 12. Obligations per Type of Partner<sup>8</sup> by IOM Regional Office (To Date: USD42.901.419,44)**

Office	NGOs	Territorial Entities	Private Sector	State Agencies	TOTAL
Norte de Santander	USD 1'352.483,84	USD 1'381.372,58	USD 23.884,41	USD 324.106,32	USD 3'081.847,15
Santander	USD 1'269.379,79	USD 904.616,18	USD 0,00	USD 399.170,35	USD 2'573.166,32
Valle del Cauca	USD 1'364.431,90	USD 928.330,35	USD 148.106,08	USD 1'100.945,21	USD 3'541.813,54
Putumayo	USD 510.357,75	USD 852.713,00	USD 0,00	USD 474.087,56	USD 1'837.158,32
Nariño	USD 575.282,91	USD 1'209.119,30	USD 33.431,08	USD 1'056.064,23	USD 2'873.897,52
Caquetá	USD 681.794,72	USD 350.606,32	USD 79.622,74	USD 348.916,41	USD 1'460.940,19
Choco	USD 561.443,44	USD 409.268,88	USD 0,00	USD 213.567,18	USD 1'184.279,50
Cauca	USD 409.964,28	USD 902.125,83	USD 404.392,76	USD 681.055,20	USD 2'397.538,08
Huila	USD 581.658,76	USD 851.032,62	USD 50.314,68	USD 301.689,41	USD 1'784.695,47
Inter regional	USD 2'484.919,26	USD 436.166,78	USD 223.702,26	USD 19'021.295,04	USD 22'166.083,35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 9.791.716,67</b>	<b>USD 8'225.351,84</b>	<b>USD 963.454,01</b>	<b>USD 23'920.896,92</b>	<b>USD 42'901.419,44</b>

Of the 14 new projects and 3 new subprojects approved this quarter, 11 have new implementing partners. The remainder are being implemented with such long-standing IOM partners as the NGO Fundación Volvamos a la Gente, private sector Conexión Colombia, government partner ICBF, as well as governors and mayors. New partners include private sector entities like the Departmental Coffee Producers Committee of Norte de Santander, and the state agency INCODER with whom we recently signed a framework agreement for land titling to begin in Putumayo.

## Graphic 1: National-level Counterparts

As of this quarter, IOM has generated USD6'366.519,66 in counterpart funding, as per Table 12. The partners who have contributed the most this period include such organizations as Social Solidarity Network (ID-0096), Tibu Major's office (NS-0077) and Coffee Producers Committee (ID-0079-04).



<sup>8</sup> Partner types have been divided along the following lines: NGOs includes all civil society organizations, plus local and beneficiary groups; Territorial Entities includes municipal and departmental public, official institutions and offices; Private Sector is private industry; State Agencies are all national level public ministries and agencies.

## Sustainability

This quarter, 163 projects were rigorously evaluated for sustainability. This number is somewhat lower than in the past because of the scheduled end of the current program phase. A larger number of activities were due to end, and very few allowed to begin. Presently, some 78.5% of all projects are in the third phase of execution and 21.5% in the second – with the proposed program extension, this breakdown will change as worthy projects that would have taken too long can now be accepted and new activities can move into start-up. This quarter's sustainability average was 3.98, slightly better than last quarter's measure. 91 projects (57%) show strong signs of sustainability, 60 projects (38%) are rated medium, while 10 (6%) show low levels of sustainability. This is particularly true in areas with accessibility problems and/or conflictive zones such as Caquetá, Chocó and Norte de Santander. IOM is working closely with implementing partners to raise these levels. Sustainability analysis, regionally consolidated reports, and 30 individual project evaluations are included as an annex to provide greater detail for an important sampling of projects.

## Visibility Strategy

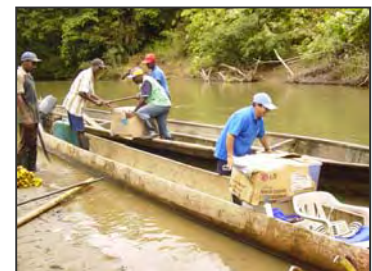
During a Cauca visit in February, USAID/Colombia Director Michael Deal saw projects **CU-0002 “Implementing IDP UAO”** and **CU-0014 “Rionegro rural canal improvements”** in the city of Popayán. USAID CTO Andrew Krefft inaugurated project **HU-0006 “Housing and basic sanitation for 120 IDP families in the Falla Bernal division”** in Huila, and also participated in the governor's launch of project **HU-0034 “Strengthening 10 Huila agricultural colleges for production and rural development”**, which links students with training and other productive activities. Mr. Krefft was also able to visit **HU-0001 “Institutional strengthening for UAO IDP family reception and registration”** and **HU-0002 “Strengthening Neiva health”**, which supports a health center in that city's Cándido neighborhood.



Mr. Krefft also accompanied the Minister of Education to oversee implementation of Soacha project **ID-0094 “Circles of Learning”**, mentioned in the education component, below.

One new project was publicly inaugurated in Norte de Santander. **NS-0071: “Humanitarian attention and food production centers in Valles del Rodeo II and Buenos Aires, Cúcuta”** will bring together over 450 vulnerable individuals (children, youth, lactating and pregnant women, and elderly) in the most vulnerable neighborhoods of that city. Three projects were launched in Santander, including **SA-0062 “Promoting sexual and reproductive health in vulnerable communities of Barrancabermeja.”** **SA-0082 “Cafeteria for Barrancabermeja public schools”** will serve over 500 lunches to disadvantaged public school students, supplementing previously budgeted meals. Project **SA-0077 “Labor skills for displaced Barrancabermeja youth”** graduated 71 beneficiaries from both IDP and vulnerable receptor groups in cabinetmaking and general services.

Chocó inaugurated the refurbished schools assisted by project **CH-0017: “Construction and improvement of educational infrastructure in five returnee communities of the Munguidó watershed, and the Villa España school in Quibdó.”** Additionally, project **CH-0037 “School cafeterias for peri-urban neighborhoods of Quibdó”** completed 12 school cafeterias for priority vulnerable neighborhoods with high levels of malnourishment. The contribution of the San Francisco del Caraño neighborhood is worthy of mention as each family supplied building material from the river, three bricks and a thousand colombian pesos cash for the school cafeteria in their area.



Furthermore, IOM took advantage of the February 15 – 19 interagency visit to Juradó municipality (convoked by the Colombian Foreign Ministry) to informally inaugurate the results of project **CH-0028 “Basic sanitation for 57 relocated and returnee families in Juradó”**, through which 37 sanitary blocs were built and 20 homes improved, and to formalize the delivery of sewage cleaning and maintenance equipment for agreement **CH-0029**.

## Security

February saw incidents that negatively impacted project development in the Chocó, Caquetá and Santander regional offices. In Chocó, work on community “tambos”<sup>9</sup> for indigenous groups in Playita and Punto Cedro under project **CH-0011: “81 home improvements and basic sanitation for indigenous IDPs and residents of the Bojayá and Opogadó rivers”** was delayed due to paramilitary incursions into the Napipi and Bojayá watershed regions in an effort to push out FARC groups there. In Caquetá, project **CA-0051: “Social and productive development of San Luis rural school”** was delayed by fierce FARC/military combat that prevented a visit by technicians from Corpoamazonia and Fundacomunidad. Furthermore, the community could not provide required manual labor for the San Luis rural school, delaying animal husbandry production and sugar mill construction, among other activities. Santander project **SA-0068 “Improvements to rural housing and basic sanitation in Cartagena, Criucesitas, el Centro, Cartagua, San Jose de Pantanitos, San Isidro, El Mohan, Las Abejas y el Mineral del Corregimiento Turbay, Municipio de Suratá”** has been suspended since march 20 due to FARC threats against the contractor.



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<sup>9</sup> Traditional indigenous house



## 2. Displacement Notes

### A. At the National Level

Per RSS - SUR statistics through February 28, during the previous quarter the departments with the highest levels of reception continue to be Antioquia (with 15.63% of the registered population), followed by Bolívar (7.34%), Sucre (6.64%), Valle del Cauca (6.19%) and Magdalena (6.18%). Of IOM's eight regional offices other than Valle del Cauca, the department of Santander is 9<sup>th</sup> nationally with regard to receiving IDPs, with 4.2% of the national total, Chocó 11<sup>th</sup> with 3.33%, Norte de Santander 12<sup>th</sup> with 3.05%, Nariño 13<sup>th</sup> with 2.86%, Caquetá 15<sup>th</sup> with 2.50%, Putumayo 16<sup>th</sup> with 2.32%, Cauca 19<sup>th</sup> with 2.19%, and Huila 21<sup>st</sup> with 1.78%.

With regard to expulsion of IDPs, Antioquia, Bolívar and Magdalena are again at the top of the rankings, with 18.01%, 10.49%, and 7.24% respectively. Taking into account those departments where IOM has a regional presence, the indices of expulsion vary slightly from those of reception, above: Chocó is 4<sup>th</sup> nationally with 5.1%; Putumayo 6<sup>th</sup> with 4.6%; Caquetá 8<sup>th</sup> with 4.29%, Valle falls to 10<sup>th</sup> with 4.12%; Norte de Santander is 12<sup>th</sup> with regard to both reception and expulsion at 3.58%; Cauca 14<sup>th</sup> with 2.86%; Santander 15<sup>th</sup> with 2.61%; Nariño 17<sup>th</sup> with 2.02%; and Huila 22<sup>nd</sup> with 1.13%.

### Departments and IOM Implementation Zones

**Norte de Santander:** The department continues to show the same displacement tendencies as in the past few quarters. As per official UT-RSS data, there have been no new cases of IDPs registered in the first months of the year, although the Personería de Ocaña reports 150 people displaced to the city from a zone that includes El Carmen, Convención and Teorama. With regard to expelled population, official UT-RSS data reflects 96 individuals expelled this year through February 28. These official statistics contrast with what we know of the humanitarian crisis along the Catatumbo river basin, most particularly in the Convención, Teorama and El Tarra municipalities. Different sources report 42 families displaced from the Santa Inés vereda in Convención as a result of a December and January paramilitary incursion into San Juanito, Convención. Additional displacements are also resulting from two major military operations the Catatumbo river: the uplands portion of Operación Fortaleza (affecting Teorama, Convención, and El Tarra) as well as the lowlands portion of Operación Fénix (including the Tibú-La Gabarra zone). The Colombian military has caused significant guerrilla losses, and has captured reasonably large numbers. The zones which have suffered nearly constant combat have suffered considerable displacement, especially in Aserrio and Alto Bobalí through Ocaña, the south of Cesar and rural areas, per information from agencies working in the area. The security situation is worst along the Zulia – Tibú-Gamarra, and Zulia–Sardinata roadways, where there have been various multiple homicides<sup>10</sup>. The metropolitan and surrounding areas continued to be affected by systematic homicides; the judiciary reports that some 16 demobilizees of the AUC Bloque Catatumbo have been killed.

As of February 28, the department had received 48,188 people and expelled 56,644 since statistics were begun in 1996. The municipality receiving the greatest numbers of IDPs in the department was Cúcuta with 57.9% of the departmental total. Other receptor municipalities include Convención with 16%, El Tarra with 7.1%, Ocaña with 6% and Tibú at 3.7%. Those reporting the highest levels of displacement are Tibú with 30.4% of the departmental total, El Tarra at 18.6%, Convención at 14%, Cúcuta at 8.2% and Sardinata with 4.5%.

**Santander:** In the year's first two months, 332 people registered themselves as displaced, arriving primarily in the municipalities of Bucaramanga, Girón, Piedecuesta, Floridablanca, San Vicente and Lebrija. The UT-RSS reports that these are mainly individual displacements from Norte de Santander (due, again, to clashes between the guerrilla and the military in Catatumbo) and from rural Magdalena Medio, where a more or less guerrilla permanent presence causes families to leave. The displacing entity in urban areas continues to be the paramilitary presence in the region.

The UT-RSS reports that in the first months of 2005 some 154 individuals were displaced from Barrancabermeja and its surrounding zones in Magdalena Medio (specifically San Vicente, Puerto Wilches, Rionegro, Sabana de Torres and Landázuri). These zones account for approximately half all cases of displacement. Barrancabermeja displacement is mainly paramilitary, while displacement from the surrounding rural areas appears to be due to FARC-ELN efforts to maintain a corridor that joins the Medio del Magdalena valley with el Páramo de Berlín and the Catatumbo zone.

Winter flooding in February also generated significant displacement and departmental authorities report 8,934 families displaced from 23 municipalities. There is some justifiable fear that additional families will choose to displace themselves

<sup>10</sup> As reported by La Opinión newspaper.

to municipal capitals to take advantage of departmental and national promises of housing for flood victims. There has not yet been an official census of victims that would allow a clearer vision of the magnitude of this problem.

The RSS SUR system reports that as of February 28 the department had received 66,400 displaced people and displaced or expelled 41,242 since statistics were begun in 1996. The primary receptor municipalities were Bucaramanga with 34.8%, Barrancabermeja with 30.1%, Floridablanca at 9.9%, Girón at 8% and Piedecuesta with 4.7%. The primary sources of IDPs were Barrancabermeja with 31.5%, Sabana de Torres at 18.6%, Puerto Wilches with 4.9%, San Vicente de Chucurí at 4.6% and El Playón with 4%.

**Valle del Cauca:** A major problem this quarter has been the disappearance or murder of demobilized paramilitaries. At first these attacks were blamed on the FARC, but stories are now circulating of vendettas within paramilitary fronts in Buenaventura, Valle and Cali. The FARC appears to be responsible for the attacks against demobilizees in the northwest of the department, which is to say Trujillo, Riofrío and Dovio, but official reports continue to blame “groups unknown”. Another related topic – the decommissioning of dynamite belonging to non-demobilized paramilitaries in Ginebra municipality – was reported by the local press.

Displacement appears to be greatly reduced in Valle. This may well be due to the demobilization of the AUC Bloque Calima and the impact of President Uribe’s Democratic Security policy. The number of massive displacements is well down. The RSS is only registering individual displacements, primarily from Buenaventura, Buga and Tuluá municipalities. Currently, the majority of IDPs in Valle are arriving from the Chocó municipality of San José del Palmar. 65% of all IDPs in the department are of AfroColombian origin, 15% indigenous, with the remainder coming from Valle and departments such as Nariño, Caquetá, Huila, Cauca and Antioquia.

The RSS SUR registry reports that as of 28 February, the department had received 97,768 IDPs and expelled or internally displaced 65,177 since statistics were begun in 1996. The primary receptor municipalities are Buenaventura with 35.4% of the total, Cali with 31.3%, Tulúa with 7.3% Jamundí at 5.9%, and Florida with 3.1%. The Valle municipalities that report the highest rates of forced displacement are Buenaventura with 46.7%, Tulúa with 11.8%, Jamundí with 7.5%, Florida at 5% and Dagua with 4.9%.

**Putumayo:** The conflict in Putumayo has intensified. The FARC has begun a series of attacks against military and police, as well as targeting petroleum infrastructure in lower Putumayo, while AUC threats and assassinations of civilians are up, especially in Valle del Guamuez, Orito, San Miguel, Puerto Caicedo and Puerto Asís. These have been the primary sources of displacement thus far in the year. There is also the problem of communities essentially blocked off from the rest of the country – rural areas embargoed and controlled by the FARC, urban areas held by the paramilitaries. Large parts of the municipalities Puerto Caicedo, San Miguel (La Dorada), Orito, Valle del Guamuez (La Hormiga), Puerto Asís, Puerto Guzmán and Villa Garzón suffer from this situation. To date, these continued military blockades have made it difficult or even impossible for IDPs to return to their places of origin, and so they remain in the municipal capitals.

As of 28 February, the RSS SUR had registered 36,645 people received as displaced, and 72,673 either expelled or internally displaced since statistics were begun in 1996. The primary receptor municipalities are Mocoa with 33.8% of the IDP population received, Puerto Asís at 25.3%, Valle del Guamuéz with 10.2%, Puerto Leguizamo at 8.2% and Villagarzón with 6.9%. The primary sources of displacement were Puerto Asís at 22.4% of the expelled population, Valle del Guamuéz with 18.7%, San Miguel at 11.6%, Orito with 10.8% and Puerto Guzmán at 9.8%.

**Nariño:** Conflict within the department has risen, primarily due to the extension of coca cultivation in ten coastal municipalities and the rapid growth of poppy cultivation in five south-western municipalities. The coastal municipalities where coca is now cultivated extensively are Magui, Tapaje, Iscuandé, Satinga, Sanquianga, Mira and Mataje, territories first controlled by the FARC but now dominated by paramilitary forces. Military fumigations have generated confrontations with the paramilitaries. Widespread displacement has resulted from fumigation, threats and generalized terror. The Tumaco Pastoral Social Commission of Justice and Peace reports that along the Pacific coast 80% of the population is AfroColombian, 10% mestiza or mixed, 7% Awa indigenous from Tumaco and 3% Epera Siapidarsa from Olaya Herrera. The Pastoral also reports that approximately 65% of the displacement is due to paramilitary action, 25% due to FARC guerrilla attacks and 10% due to other actors.

Poppy cultivation in the southwest (particularly in the municipalities of Córdoba, Samaniego, Potosí, Ipiales and Sotomayor), has brought additional conflict between illegal armed actors for control of the zone. Violence has resurged in the form of selective assassinations by “unknown actors” and in massive displacements caused by threats and youth recruiting drives. The FARC, ELN and paramilitaries are all present in Cumbal; the FARC and AUC in San Diego de

Muellamués, Carlosama, Yacual, Pupiales and Samaniego; the ELN and Autodefensas in Ipiales; and the ELN appears to have exclusive presence in Potosí, Contadero, and Gualmatán.

As of 28 February, the RSS in Nariño had received 45,158 IDPs, and registered 31,881 as expelled from or displaced within the department since statistics were begun in 1996. The municipalities that received the most IDPs were Pasto with 39.9% of the total, Tumaco with 12.2%, and Samaniego with 9%. Other receptor municipalities include Taminango at 3.1% and Ricaurte with 2.9%. Primary sources of IDP expulsion were Tumaco, responsible for 20% of the total, El Charco at 13.7%, Barbacoas at 9.4%, Pasto with 9% and Ricaurte responsible for 6.1%.

The Pasto UAO coordinator reports that the city had received 963 displacement declarations between January and March of this year, of which 264 were declarations to the Procuraduría, 429 to the Pasto Personería Municipal, and 270 to the Defensoría.

**Caquetá:** The UT-RSS reports that the greatest number of displaced in this first quarter were 250 people from Cartagena del Chairá, followed by Montañita with 125 people, 124 from Milán and 110 individuals from Belén de los Andaquíes. These municipalities are in the most conflictive parts of the department where the Colombian military is undertaking Plan Patriota actions along the Caguán axis on one hand and through a central corridor (Montañita-Milán-Granario) on the other, both responding to increased illegal activity in the mountainous central region of the department. This has generated significant displacement from rural areas to municipal capitals. In some cases this is fairly temporary, as happened in Belén de los Andaquíes.

The departmental UT-RSS reports that numbers of registered IDPs are up from the past quarter: from 1,185 in the final quarter of 2004 to 1,467 in this first quarter of 2005. Of those arriving this quarter, 909 are reported in Florencia (62% of the registered departmental total), 153 in Belén de los Andaquíes (approximately 10% of the total) and Puerto Rico with 99 (6%).

The RSS also reports that the cumulative total of IDPs received in Caquetá through 28 February is 39,541, with 67,843 expelled or internally displaced within the department both since statistics were begun in 1996. The primary receptor municipality is Florencia with 77.9% of the total. Other receptor municipalities include Cartagena del Chairá with 3.5%, and Puerto Rico at 3.4% of the total received. Primary sources of displacement are Cartagena del Chairá with 11.9% of the total, Florencia with 11.1%, San Vicente del Caguán with 11.1%, Curillo with 10.1%, and Valparaíso with 9%.

**Chocó:** The RSS reports that between December 2004 and early January 2005, 25 families (132 people in total) were displaced from Muriña, in the Acoso subdivision, to the municipal capital of Condoto, due to threats from illegal armed actors. Both the CDAIPD IDP committee and UNHCR report a massive displacement in Bojayá of over 400 families (1,782 people) on 13 February. These families have relocated to Bellavista (Chocó) and Vigía del Fuerte (Antioquia), overwhelming local institutional capacity. In Bellavista, the mayor's office, the RSS, UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM have joined forces to consider the alternative of four temporary shelters to mitigate the dire circumstances of over 250 people who are currently occupying the school. The agreement for this is currently being negotiated. The IDPs are arriving from throughout the Bojayá watershed region, relocating to fleeing as a preventative measure in the fear that they would be attacked or trapped in an apparently inevitable conflict between the AUC and the FARC. Among the AfroColombian communities displaced were the Piedra Candela, La Loma, Pogue and Cuia. 62% are under 18 years of age, including some 505 girls and 427 boys, according to a Pastoral Social census.

At the same time, some 2,500 indigenous Embera are mounting civil resistance against an AUC blockade and against FARC pressure. This has placed the community in danger of hunger or even starvation as they cannot hunt, cultivate or sell wood.

The CDAIPD IDP committee met 15 February to address the return of 481 IDP families (2,451 people) located in the municipal capital of Ríosucio and of some 500 families from Carmen del Darién. This return has been on hold pending steps to guarantee minimal standards necessary for the return, particularly infrastructure (home and school improvements), health, food and security. The rivers will also need to be cleared and cleaned along the return route in order to be freely navigable. The same is true of returns for Argelia and Guaduas in the Carmen de Atrato municipality. In Argelia, for instance, despite housing construction and electrification of most of the community, the people have not yet returned because they have no way to grow food or eat. In Guaduas, however, although none of the 45 damaged houses has been repaired, the community is already working their land. The communities of Bella Luz, Mojaudó and Gitradó (from the Munguidó river area near Quibdó) returned to their places of origin with neither accompaniment nor assistance.

The RSS reports that as of 28 February, the department of Chocó had received 52,639 displaced individuals and expelled 80,575 since statistics were begun in 1996. Quibdó continues to receive the most IDPs, and currently accounts for 50% of

the total. Other receptor municipalities include Riosucio (11.3%), Bojayá (9.9%), Tadó (4.5%) and Istmina (4.1%). Municipalities that continue to expel IDPs are Riosucio (25.1%), Quibdó (15.6%), Bojayá (13.4%), Tadó (5.8%) and Alto Baudó (5.3%).

**Cauca:** The department has suffered extensive unrest in the first quarter of 2005. Argelia, Patía, Bolívar, Morales, Caloto, Miranda, Corinto, Jambalo, Villa Rica and Timbio have suffered combats between the FARC and the military, homicides, and/or attacks on medical relief missions. In Cajibío alone, seven were killed and 20 injured when a fragmentation grenade was thrown into a private party.

The RSS reports that as of 28 February, the department had received 34,678 IDPs and expelled or internally displaced 45,165 since statistics were begun in 1996. Popayán remains the most popular refuge for IDPs, with 49.3% fleeing to the capital. Other receptor municipalities include Santander de Quilichao which receives 7.7%, Guapi with 7.4%, Corinto at 4.8%, and Toribío, which receives 4.2%. Municipalities that continue to generate IDPs include El Tambo (14.2% of the departmental total), López de Micay (10.7%), Cajibío (9%), Buenos Aires (5.5%) and Santander de Quilichao (5.1%).

**Huila:** The three municipalities worst affected by the armed conflict were Gigante, Garzón and Algeciras. The departmental administration issued a Security Warning for Gigante after more than ten people were murdered and the mayor attacked in January. In Algeciras and Garzón, the FARC mobile column Teófilo Forero launched terror attacks against civilians and police. The column also continues selective and systematic assassination of those who refuse to join them, have cooperated with the authorities or belong to the Colombian army. Newspapers also report attacks in Tello. The police and military claim important victories over the guerrilla, including capture of armaments, explosives, military chiefs, financial and intellectual moguls – all principally from the Teófilo Forero mobile column. Equally, the principal roadways of Huila are now being rigorously patrolled to impede free passage of arms and rebels, and a series of attacks on Neiva have been foiled by the capture of an important quantity of explosives.

Based on RSS information, 44% of Huila IDPs come from Caquetá, while only 29% originate in Huila, 9% coming from Putumayo and 6% from Tolima. It is also important to note that the RSS reports that 53% of the IDP declarations are not included in the SUR registry because they themselves consider the cause of their displacement to be economic, violence.

SUR data shows that through 28 February, 28,120 people have been registered as IDPs arriving in Huila municipalities, while 17,860 have been displaced from or within the department both since statistics were begun in 1996. Neiva remains the main destination for IDPs seeking refuge and 53% arrive there. Other receptor municipalities include Pitalito (13.4%), Garzón (6.4%), La Plata (4.4%), and Campoalegre (2.6%). Municipalities that expel IDPs include Algeciras (15.2% of the departmental total), Colombia (11.4%), Neiva (10.6%), Acevedo (6.7%) and Baraya (6.6%).

### 3. Updates by Program Component

#### A. Income Generation

**Update for the Quarter:** During the first quarter of 2005, preparations were made for the national workshop of income generation implementing partners to be held March 31<sup>st</sup> and April 1. The workshop had two main objectives. First, to create a space for exchange, where best practices and lessons learned could be interchanged. This process will enrich ongoing implementation through the identification and further development of essential intervention models to assist IDPs. Second, the workshop will allow implementing partners to refine their access to public policy instruments, particularly the co-financing of non-financial activities, such as productive project formulation, development, and implementation, as well as job training initiatives. In developing this agenda, IOM convoked an inter-institutional working group that included the National Department of Planning Planeación, the Social Solidarity Network RSS, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, FOMIPYME the Mixed Corporation for Micro-Enterprise Development, and the RSS/UNHCR Joint Technical Unit UTC. A total of 34 NGOs participated in the meeting, as well as five public entities, one mixed public/private entity and two international organizations.

**Update by Subcomponent:** The Micro-Projects subcomponent took a big leap forward with the implementation of the UAO strengthening initiative to add CRODEM technology to existing UAO (project ID-0079-02). Pilot activities will begin in Cali, Bucaramanga and Neiva. The Terms of Reference for the CRODEM Microfinance Tracking software bid process also advanced. The software will allow all implementing partners to manage their capitalization and micro-credit program on-line, unifying tracking indicators, easing controls and centralizing information for all operators, facilitating both regional and national oversight.



Remaining subcomponents continued to closely track ongoing activities and began liquidating completed projects.

**Spotlight On:** *CA-0054 “Strengthening IDP associations and micro-enterprises in Caquetá, product diversification and improved production”* These activities promote the economic re-establishment of small businesses and business associations, mainly through improved product processing and diversification that allows them to position themselves with regard to market demand. The project has benefited 59 IDPs as well as 45 vulnerable people from the receptor community. The beneficiaries come from the COOPERCAMBIO and ARCA business associations, and the Valparaíso and Doncello plantain producers. The project was developed in alliance with FOMIPYME, the Florencia Chamber of Commerce, the beneficiaries and IOM. It has a total cost of USD118.068. USAID’s contribution is USD38.229, with a per-beneficiary cost of USD119.46.

**PU-0065 “Improving fish and chicken farms for Putumayo IDPs”** The project will strengthen IDP fish and chicken farming techniques through training, technical assistance and site visits designed to improve administrative practices, production and marketing. The project will reach out to 72 micro-enterprises in Mocoa and Puerto Asís already being assisted by the Micro-Business Development Fund (*project PU-0053*). Expected results include defining an effective administrative structure for each business, technical improvements to production (including handling of dressed birds), design and improvements for packaging, commercial packaging, and producer alliances for sales negotiations.

This project was developed in coordination with Line Two of the Putumayo Departmental Development Plan, and has been prioritized by the department. The project has a total cost of USD127,445 and is implemented through an alliance with FOMIPYME, the Diocese foundation Cáritas, the Putumayo Departmental IDP Federation, and IOM. USAID’s contribution will be USD32.588, with a to-USAID per-beneficiary cost of just over USD113, taking into account that the beneficiaries are already counted under the project **PU-0053 “Promotion and strengthening of Putumayo business development”** that serves 288 people.



## B. Housing and Social Infrastructure

**Update for the Quarter:** Two large infrastructure projects were approved this past quarter, each with a value of approximately USD350,000, of which IOM will support 35% with USAID funds. Project *NS-0077* will build the first stage of a sewage treatment system for la Gabarra and is assisted by the Tibú mayor's office, public services agency EMTIBU, the Norte de Santander governor's office, and the RSS, in addition to USAID/IOM. Project *VA-0093* will improve 220 homes in Valle del Cauca (Bajo Calima, Buenavista municipality) to benefit returning families. In addition to USAID/IOM support, the project will be assisted by the Valle governor's office and the Buenaventura municipal authorities. Both these projects have been made possible by coordination between Colombian authorities at the national, regional and local level. The communities also support the projects through unskilled labor.



**Update by Subcomponent:** Project *VA-0093 "Home improvement in Bajo Calima, Buenaventura"* utilizes best practices developed under other IOM construction and home improvement activities wherein IOM purchases all materials and contracts building masters, including skilled labor. This allows economies of scale in purchases and also saves the value of the IVA, allowing families to either invest the 15% in additional materials or to absorb unforeseen costs such as increased building costs, transport strikes and other not infrequent occurrences. Municipal authorities provide oversight, sand, gravel, as well as permits. The beneficiaries are responsible for unskilled labor.

This same methodology is used for water and sewage lines with the difference that the municipality provides building masters and skilled labor. The savings gained by having IOM do the purchasing is even greater in this case; reaching up to 30% as tubing suppliers are able to give greater bulk discounts than can other building suppliers. These savings are normally used to extend the network and expand the number of beneficiaries beyond the original project goals, as has happened in project *NS-0077* for la Gabarra municipality in Norte de Santander.

**Spotlight On:** Project *NS-0077 "First stage for sewage treatment in la Gabarra"* in Norte de Santander was made possible due to the inter-institutional coordination already mentioned. This project has improved quality and efficiency in service provision through an expanded service network and with a treatment plant with sufficient capacity to cleanse all the municipality's waste water. The project will radically improve sanitary conditions in the la Gabarra municipal urban center as a whole. The project begins with a principal sewage network that connects some 515 individual houses to the newly-established treatment plant, and adds community training in citizen oversight, environmental protects, public hygiene, and the importance of individual domestic sanitary connections. This project is particularly relevant in la Gabarra. Due to the Catatumbo conflict, the municipal capital is overflowing with IDPs. Health posts are unable to meet current needs, trash piling up in the streets and so forth. Adding in the presence of around a thousand paramilitaries who demobilized in December 2004 and who plan to move here once the peace process takes greater hold, and you have a significant problem. The municipal capital already houses an estimated 6,500 people from surrounding rural areas, the majority of whom have no intention of returning to their places of origin. The current la Gabarra sewage system reaches only about 25% of the urban area, and that only in the most rudimentary manner: without inspection wells or maintenance, through a system that discharges untreated sewage directly into the river Catatumbo. 50% of the population uses latrines, while the remaining 25% appears to deposit their effluent in open air without any sanitary controls at all, placing the health of all residents at risk. The total cost of the current project is USD387,257, of which USAID is contributing USD126,446, at a per-beneficiary cost of merely USD31.

## C. Education

**Update for the Quarter:** IOM has joined the Ministry of Education and the RSS in a strategic alliance to offer pertinent and adequate education services to IDPs as they return to their places of origin. In the nine departments where IOM has a permanent office, rural education models will be promoted that utilize flexible methodologies, part-time attendance, and combine education with culture, vocational training and farm-related productive projects. The model will also endeavor to supply the infrastructure improvements necessary to support IDP return movements.

At the end of the quarter, the Minister of Education met with the Soacha Secretary of Education to assume full responsibility for IOM's project *ID-0094 "Circles of Learning"*, signing an inter-institutional agreement to utilize IOM's successful USAID-funded Open Doors Schooling strategy.



**Update by Subcomponent:** The Donations and Strengthening subcomponent finalized library donations for Putumayo under project **PU-0047**, and in the Quibdó and Soacha schools helped through Shakira's "Pies descalzos" foundation through project **ID-0072**. During the coming quarter, IOM will donate CAFAM materials and finalize donations to an accelerated apprenticeship program developed in conjunction with the national Ministry of Education. This subcomponent accounted for 52% of the population assisted under this component in the last quarter of calendar 2004.

In this first quarter of 2005, the Transfer of Educational Models subcomponent has concentrated on maintaining programs and projects into the new year. The majority of regions where IOM has offices just began the new school year in February<sup>11</sup>. IOM's education projects have been renewed for another year and will continue to attend the IDP population as they did last year, a powerful indication of the program's sustainability, and of buy-in by impressed local authorities.



**Spotlight On: ID-0090 "The Education for Peace alliance"** The project currently has 295 Education for Peace experiences available on the alliance's website<sup>12</sup>. These include national and international events, a quarterly bulletin, and relevant radio and television programming. These activities are transcending territorial limitations, being replicated, transformed, adapted and adopted according to the characteristics of diverse regions and circumstances as people feel moved. In order to gather these experiences, it will be necessary to systematize them as part of the project's advance. The project is being developed under the direct implementation of the Iberoamerican States Organization, but also involves the education secretaries, teachers, students and community workers of 34 Colombian departments, who are making concrete the possibilities inherent in the alliance's work, using their schools, community centers and lives to promote peaceful co-existence, plurality, acceptance, democracy and tolerance, all of which helps prevent war and displacement. The project has a total cost of USD87,811, of which USAID is contributing USD19,646. No per-beneficiary cost has been calculated.

**CH-0038 "Construction of a technical scientific module, and donation of computers to the Pedro Grau y Arola Diocese Institution"** The Social and Community Infrastructure subcomponent recently approved CH-0038 for the Grau y Arola institution, an alternative educational center in the north of Quibdó that provides an integrated educational model with ethnically-appropriate opportunities for school-aged displaced children. The goal is to provide them with both the education and the skills necessary to qualify for a job. Additional specialized skills available through the school include carpentry and cabinet-making, alternative and traditional medicine, recreation and sport, metal working, and tailoring.



These trainings require classrooms, as well as an adequate physical environment in which the youngsters can practice their skills. IOM will construct workshops and laboratories, including one for physics and chemistry. Currently the school serves 472 students in the morning and afternoon, plus 250 displaced students who will benefit from the new infrastructure. 15 computers will be donated to an existing computer lab, contributing to the supply of educational services available to both students and the community at large. A school wall and security doors will also be added to protect the new investment. The total project cost is USD156,806, with USAID contributing USD142,792.

## **D. Health**

**Update for the Quarter:** In alliance with the Ministry of Social Protection's Direction of Social Promotion, IOM is strengthening the health sector through strategic working groups with key state and civil society stakeholders. These working groups provide technical assistance, monitoring and ongoing evaluation for project **ID-0076 "Strengthening IDP health attention in nine departments"**. Working groups also provide training in legal access to health services, including agreement, coverage, financing and psycho-social intervention. With active cooperation and participation from some 400 actors at the local level (including state, civil society and international partners), IOM's alliance hosted the February 17 national meeting in Bogotá with territorial partners from Chocó, Caquetá, Norte de Santander and Putumayo. Each of these departmental capitals has an inter-institutional committee that develops baseline information on supply and demand, creates service plans for health in 2005, and develops strategies to update and keep current the IDP registry.



<sup>11</sup> The exception to this is Valle del Cauca, which is on Colombian school calendar B. Similar results are hoped for there, too.

<sup>12</sup> [www.educacionparalapaz.org.co](http://www.educacionparalapaz.org.co)

IOM is also further developing its alliance with the Ministry of Social Protection and the Defensoría del Pueblo's delegate for women and children to articulate lines of intervention for the upcoming project *“Attention to victims of family and sexual violence, with intervention against aggressors.”*

**Update by Subcomponent:** The health subcomponents of Family Health, Sexual and Reproductive Health, and Institutional Strengthening all registered advances with the inclusion of additional beneficiaries. Sexual and Reproductive Health accounted for 70% of the new beneficiaries added. Family Health advanced the “Plan de Atención Básica – PAB” basic attention plan for public health. Institutional Strengthening entered into alliance with departmental and municipal authorities and the Public Health Network with new measures that benefited 15% of this component's beneficiary population. The Psycho-Social Attention subcomponent continues its work, building institutional participation and providing attention to the IDP population.

The ongoing alliance with PAHO/WHO and the Ministry of Social Protection has worked with the Nariño departmental health institution to train operators in the provision of mental health care, developed and distributed a community planning manual for psycho-social health care interventions. These interventions will benefit the Nariño municipalities of Taminango, San Lorenzo, La Unión, Samaniego, Los Andes Sotomayor, Ipiales, Córdoba, Potosí, Linares and Consacá as part of project PA-0082.

**Spotlight On:** Illness and death are often directly related to malnutrition, poverty and lack of access to public goods and services, including health. It is thus important to identify priorities and integrated interventions that can promote an adequate response to health needs. Within the framework of Family Health, IOM is emphasizing the PAB public health guidelines developed by the Ministry of Social Protection (see external circular 18 of February 18, 2004, technical annex). Implementation of PAB guidelines is being conducted through three projects:

**PU-0062 “Food security, nutrition, and psychosocial attention”** is being implemented in Putumayo through the Pastoral Social in the Diocese of Mocoa. The project benefits 1,271 vulnerable people and IDPs in Mocoa, Villagarzón, Valle del Guamuez and Leguizamo. USAID is contributing USD88.427 of a total budget of USD127.803. The to-USAID per-beneficiary cost is just over USD69.

**HU-0035 “IDP food security in Pitalito municipality”** in Huila will reach 1,305 people and is being implemented by FUNDESARROLLO with participation by the South Colombian Association of IDPs, municipal authorities and the ICBF. Of the total project cost of USD62.035, USAID will contribute USD25.180 at just over USD19 a person.

**VA-0091 “Good nutrition and integrated malaria control as complementary Healthy Home strategies for IDPs and vulnerable groups”** in Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca will be implemented through the FES foundation in alliance with PAHO/WHO and the mayor's office. The project will orient beneficiaries in healthy eating choices, and provide complementary institutional strengthening, monitoring and malaria control (including STI<sup>13</sup> and social mobilization) to support public health. 150 IDP and vulnerable people will benefit directly from the nutrition component, with additional indirect beneficiaries from institutional strengthening and malaria control. The total cost of the project is USD55.581, with USAID's contribution coming to USD34.607 and a per-beneficiary cost of less than USD231.

## **E. Strengthening of Institutions and Communities**

**Update for the Quarter:** Technical assistance has continued, under the following criteria. First, institutional alliances have been strengthened at the central level with organizations that have a high degree of reach, relevance and impact for the IDP community. Second, strategies, accompaniment and technical assistance have been provided entities with a national presence that allows IOM to reinforce, articulate and make more visible USAID's assistance to the IDP population, and to uphold the incorporation of IDP and vulnerable receptor communities in these entities' agendas, projects and activities. Third, IOM is promoting proposals for institutions in the SNAIPD (Sistema Nacional de Atención Integral a la Población Desplazada) alliance, supporting the articulation and application of experiences that improve and foment innovation in attention to IDPs, generating institutional best practices that promote the wider implementation and replication of successful models.



<sup>13</sup> Acronym for Sexual Transmisión Infections



**Update by Subcomponent:** The Institutional Strengthening subcomponent was busy this quarter with information systems. Technical assistance to address technical shortcomings and allow for improved processing of specialized IDP information was provided to the DANE national statistics administrative department, the Pastoral Social RUT national secretariat, and CODHES.

The Regional Capacity Subcomponent has been developing projects in conjunction with departmental governors' offices, primarily working with IDP project banks and departmental IDP committees. Some 96% of the Institutional Strengthening component's beneficiaries this quarter are from this subcomponent. Finally, the Community and Organizational Strengthening subcomponent has been promoting more extensive community participation in development plans and projects. Participatory community project management and diffusion of best practices have also been emphasized this quarter in the identification and implementation of activities to meet IDP and vulnerable receptor community basic social needs.

**Spotlight On:** *NS-0074 "Institutional strengthening of the Norte de Santander Governor's Interior Secretariat"* began implementation this quarter and will strengthen departmental institutions to better provide for the socio-economic stabilization of IDP and vulnerable families. The methodology used includes: direct assistance to and timely orientation for IDPs; training of public functionaries; and further focusing IDP assistance toward conditions for dignified return or resettlement. The project includes gender perspectives, and apply both Colombian human rights standards and International Humanitarian Law. 15 municipal IDP committees have been trained already, and a departmental conflict observatory created. The total project cost is USD52.697, of which USAID is funding USD27.530, with a per-beneficiary cost to USAID of approximately USD110.

## **5. The Next Quarter's Priorities**

IOM will strengthen the Soacha Circles of Learning project as part of the further development of Open Doors Schooling, using public spaces for informal and non-formal education activities.

IOM will consolidate its alliance with the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to further include agricultural school and colleges in regional economic dynamics, developing their potential as centers for technical assistance and the formation of human capital.

IOM will begin winding down activities in their final stages, providing follow-up with local implementing partners to prepare activities for legalization and closure.

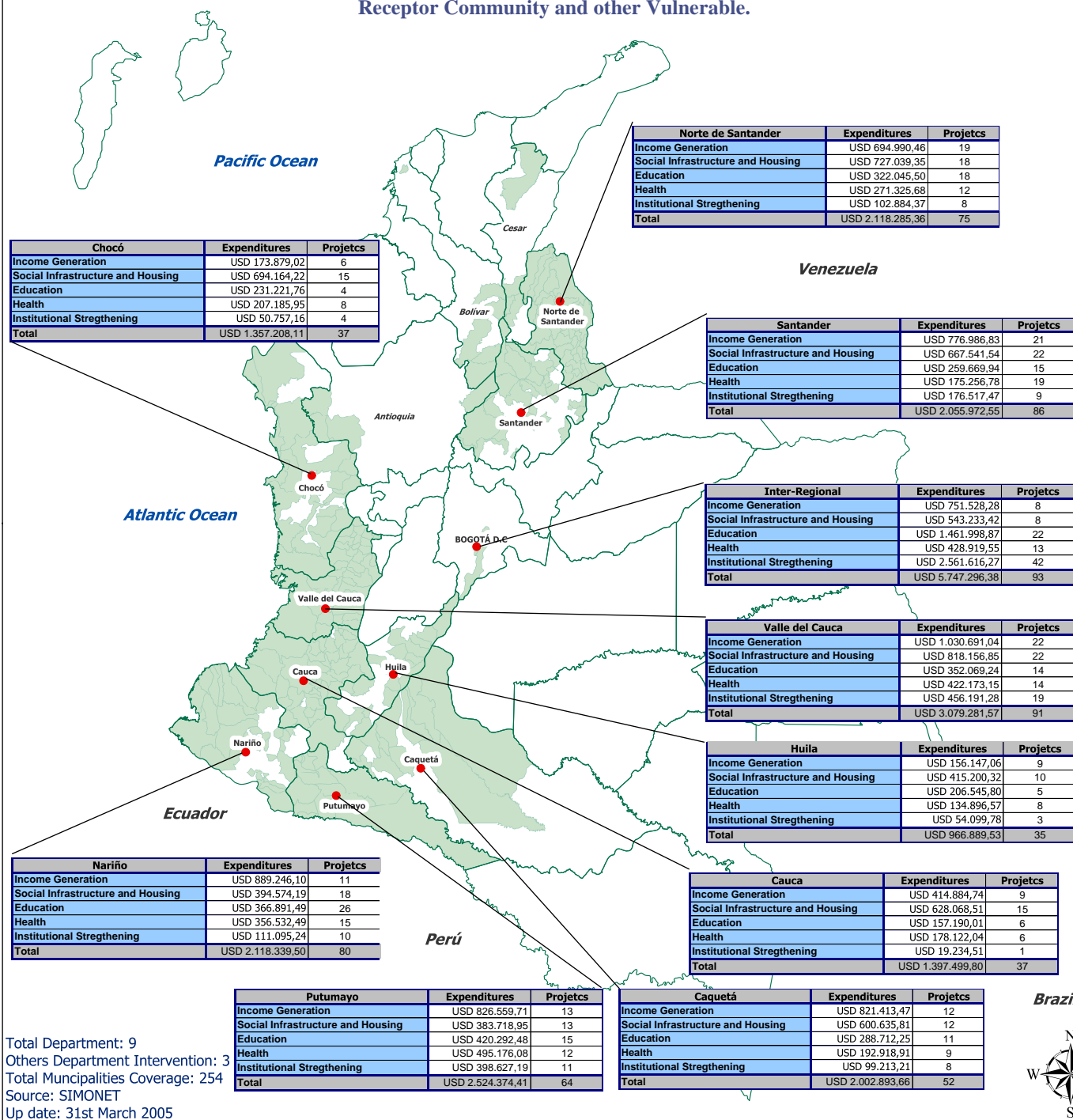
With regard to those projects begun this quarter, IOM will closely monitor meetings, committees and operations to ensure that avoidable delays do not occur, taking the necessary steps to keep the projects moving along in accordance with established time-tables for deliverables.

IOM will support AfroColombian Day, May 20 and 21.

New projects will be identified, formulated and approved as per instructions that will accompany the expected proposal extension, with the idea that as soon as the extension is approved IOM will react responsibly to move new projects into implementation with all due speed.

# NATIONAL COVERAGE - DEPARTMENT / MUNICIPALITY

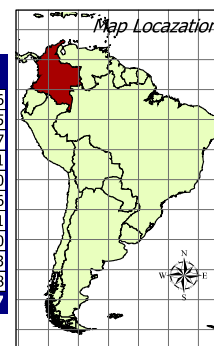
Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups,  
Receptor Community and other Vulnerable.



## Expenditures by Component per Regional Office (Cumulative: USD 23.368.040.87)

Regional Office	Income Generation	Social Infrastructure and Housing	Education	Health	Institutional Strengthening	Total
Norte de Santander	USD 694.990,46	USD 727.039,35	USD 322.045,50	USD 271.325,68	USD 102.884,37	USD 2.118.285,36
Santander	USD 776.986,83	USD 667.541,54	USD 259.669,94	USD 175.256,78	USD 176.517,47	USD 2.055.972,55
Valle del Cauca	USD 1.030.691,04	USD 818.156,85	USD 352.069,24	USD 422.173,15	USD 456.191,28	USD 3.079.281,57
Putumayo	USD 826.559,71	USD 383.718,95	USD 420.292,48	USD 495.176,08	USD 398.627,19	USD 2.524.374,41
Nariño	USD 889.246,10	USD 394.574,19	USD 366.891,49	USD 356.532,49	USD 111.095,24	USD 2.118.339,50
Caquetá	USD 821.413,47	USD 600.635,81	USD 288.712,25	USD 192.918,91	USD 99.213,21	USD 2.002.893,66
Chocó	USD 173.879,02	USD 694.164,22	USD 231.221,76	USD 207.185,95	USD 50.757,16	USD 1.357.208,11
Cauca	USD 414.884,74	USD 628.068,51	USD 157.190,01	USD 178.122,04	USD 19.234,51	USD 1.397.499,80
Huila	USD 156.147,06	USD 415.200,32	USD 206.545,80	USD 134.896,57	USD 54.099,78	USD 966.889,53
Inter-Regional	USD 751.528,28	USD 543.233,42	USD 1.461.998,87	USD 428.919,55	USD 2.561.616,27	USD 5.747.296,38
<b>Total</b>	<b>USD 6.536.326,70</b>	<b>USD 5.872.333,16</b>	<b>USD 4.066.637,34</b>	<b>USD 2.862.507,20</b>	<b>USD 4.030.236,48</b>	<b>USD 23.368.040,87</b>

Source: SIMONET • Up date: 31st March 2005

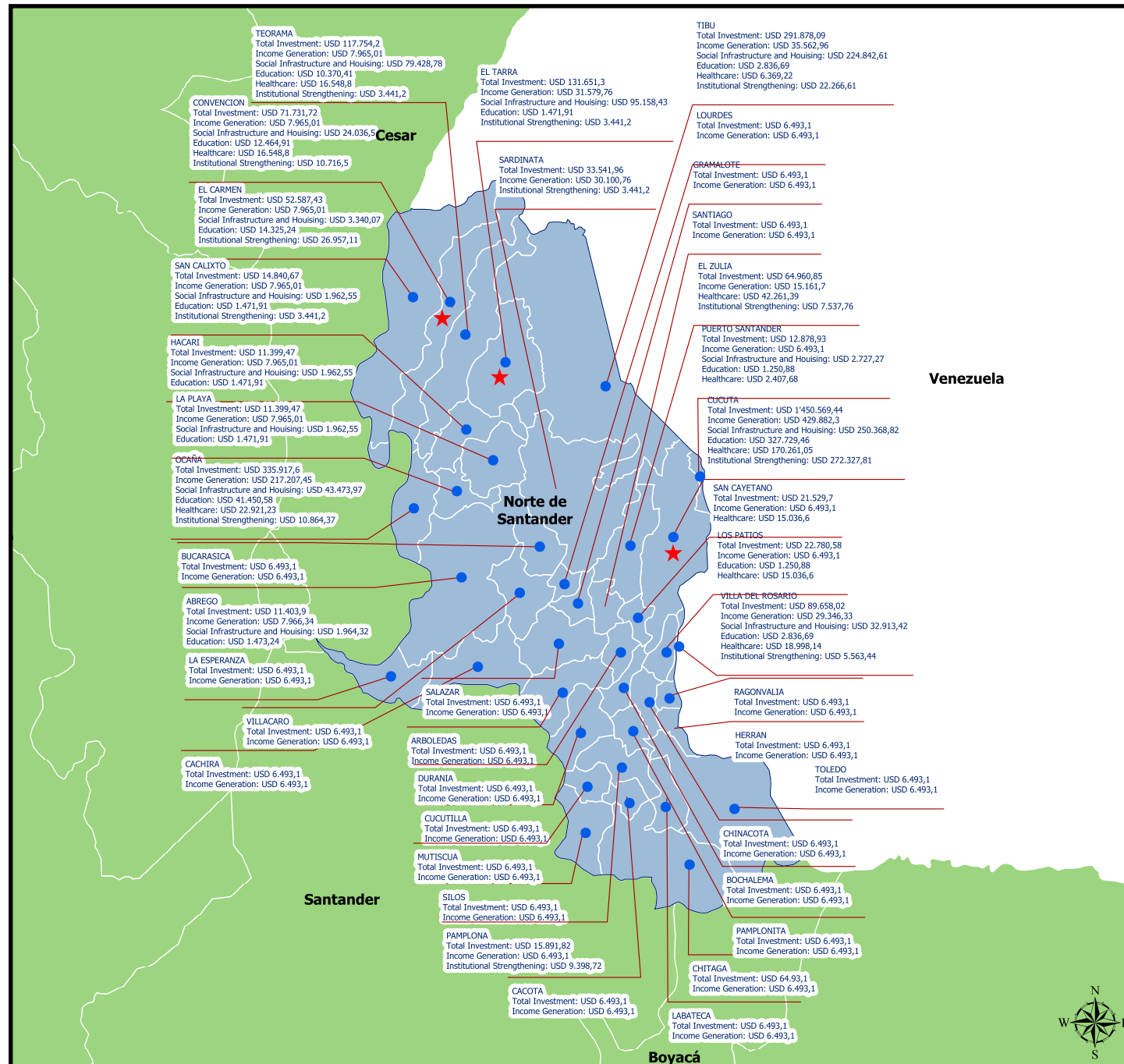




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## Regional Office Norte de Santander - IOM



### Legend



Coverage by Municipalities



Top 3 Receptor Municipalities



Border Limited Department

### Table: Expenditures by Component.

Income Generation	USD 694,990,46
Social Infrastructure and Housing	USD 727,039,35
Education	USD 322,045,50
Health	USD 271,325,68
Institutional Stregthening	USD 102,884,37

Source: SIMONET

### Table: Dynamic of Reception by Regional Office Cumulative 28th February 2005

Caquetá	39.541	2,50%	67.843	4,29%
Cauca	34.678	2,19%	45.165	2,86%
Choco	52.639	3,33%	80.575	5,10%
Huila	28.120	1,78%	17.860	1,13%
Nariño	45.158	2,86%	31.881	2,02%
Norte Santander	48.188	3,05%	56.644	3,58%
Putumayo	36.645	2,32%	72.673	4,60%
Santander	66.400	4,20%	41.242	2,61%
Valle	97.768	6,19%	65.177	4,12%

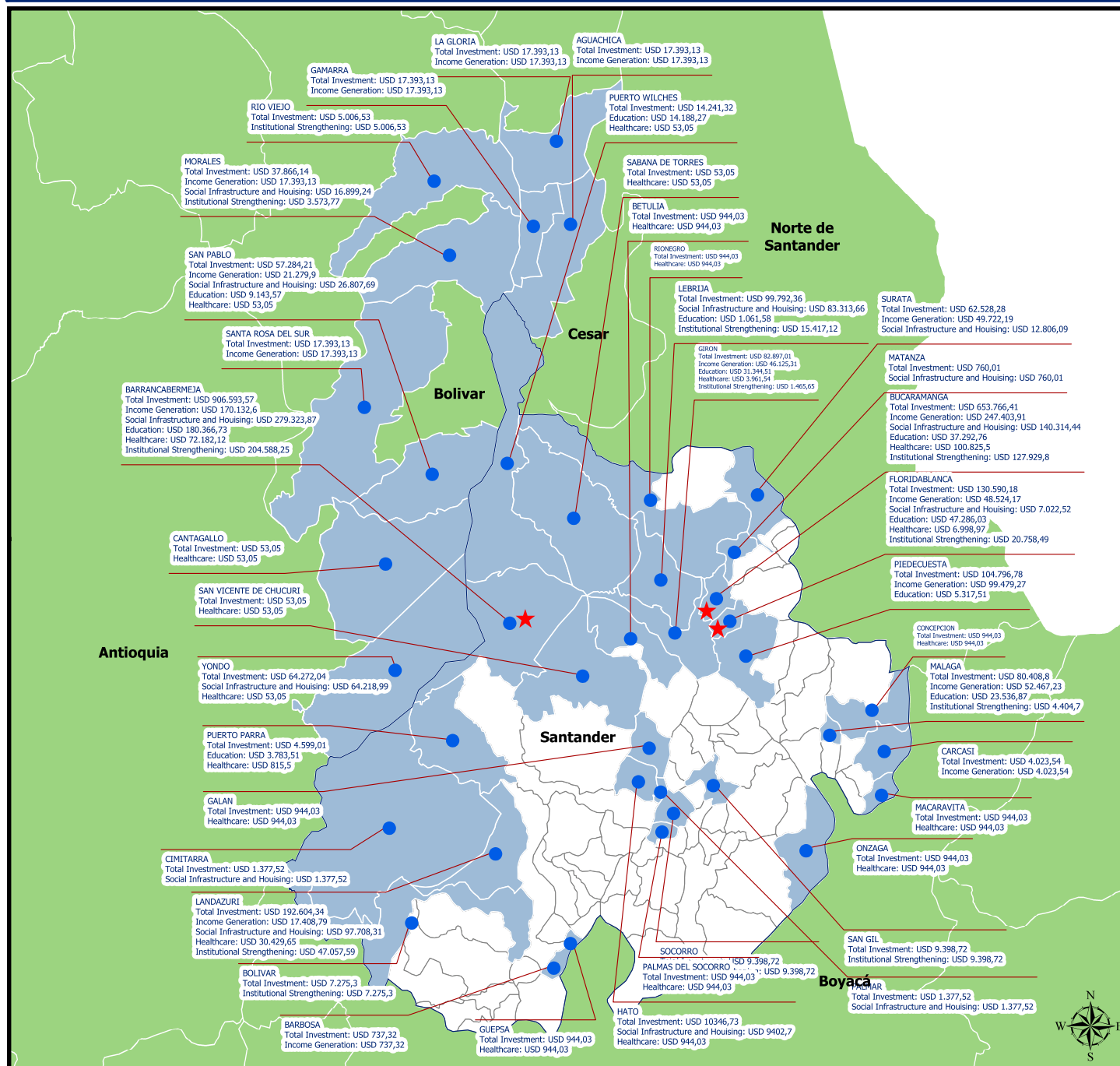
### Top 5 expulsion Municipalities

Tibu 17.199 IDPs  
El Tarra 10.535 IDPs  
Convención 7.940 IDPs  
Cucuta 4.643 IDPs  
Sardinata 2.543 IDPs

Source: Social Solidarity Network - S.U.R 28/02/2005

### MAP LOCALIZATION





**Legend**

Coverage by Municipalities

Top 3 Receptor Municipalities

Border Limited Department

**Table: Expenditures by Component.**

Income Generation	USD 776,986,83
Social Infrastructure and Housing	USD 667,541,54
Education	USD 259,669,94
Health	USD 175,256,78
Institutional Stregthening	USD 176,517,47

Source: SIMONET

**Table: Dynamic of Reception by Regional Office Cumulative 28th February 2005**

Caquetá	39.541	2,50%	67.843	4,29%
Cauca	34.678	2,19%	45.165	2,86%
Choco	52.639	3,33%	80.575	5,10%
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Putumayo	36.645	2,32%	72.673	4,60%
Santander	66.400	4,20%	41.242	2,61%
Valle	97.768	6,19%	65.177	4,12%

**Top 5 expulsion Municipalities**

Barrancabermeja 12.989 IDPs  
Sabana de Torres 2.419 IDPs  
Puerto Wilches 2.004 IDPs  
San Vicente Chucurri 1.899 IDPs  
El Playon 1.637 IDPs

Source: Social Solidarity Network - S.U.R 28/02/2005

**MAP LOCALIZATION**







# COLOMBIA

## Regional Office Valle del Cauca - IOM



### Coverage by Municipalities



### Top 3 Receptor Municipalities



Border Limited Department

Table: Expenditures by Component.

Income Generation	USD 1.030.691,04
Social Infrastructure and Housing	USD 818.156,85
Education	USD 352.069,24
Health	USD 422.173,15
Institutional Strengthening	USD 456.191,28

Source: SIMONET

**Table: Dynamic of Reception by Regional Office  
Cumulative 28th February 2005**

Caqueta	39.541	2,50%	67.843	4,29%
Cauca	34.678	2,19%	45.165	2,86%
Chocó	52.639	3,33%	80.575	5,10%
Huila	28.120	1,78%	17.860	1,13%
Nariño	45.158	2,86%	31.881	2,02%
Norte Santander	48.188	3,05%	56.644	3,58%
Putumayo	36.645	2,32%	72.673	4,60%
Santander	66.400	4,20%	41.242	2,61%
Valle	97.768	6,19%	65.177	4,12%

### Top 5 expulsion Municipalities

Buenaventura 30.428 IDPs

Tulua 7.708 IDPs

Jamundi 4.910 IDPs

Florida 3.283 IDPs

Dagua 3.214

Source: Social Solidarity Network - S.U.R 28/02/2005

## MAP LOCALIZATION

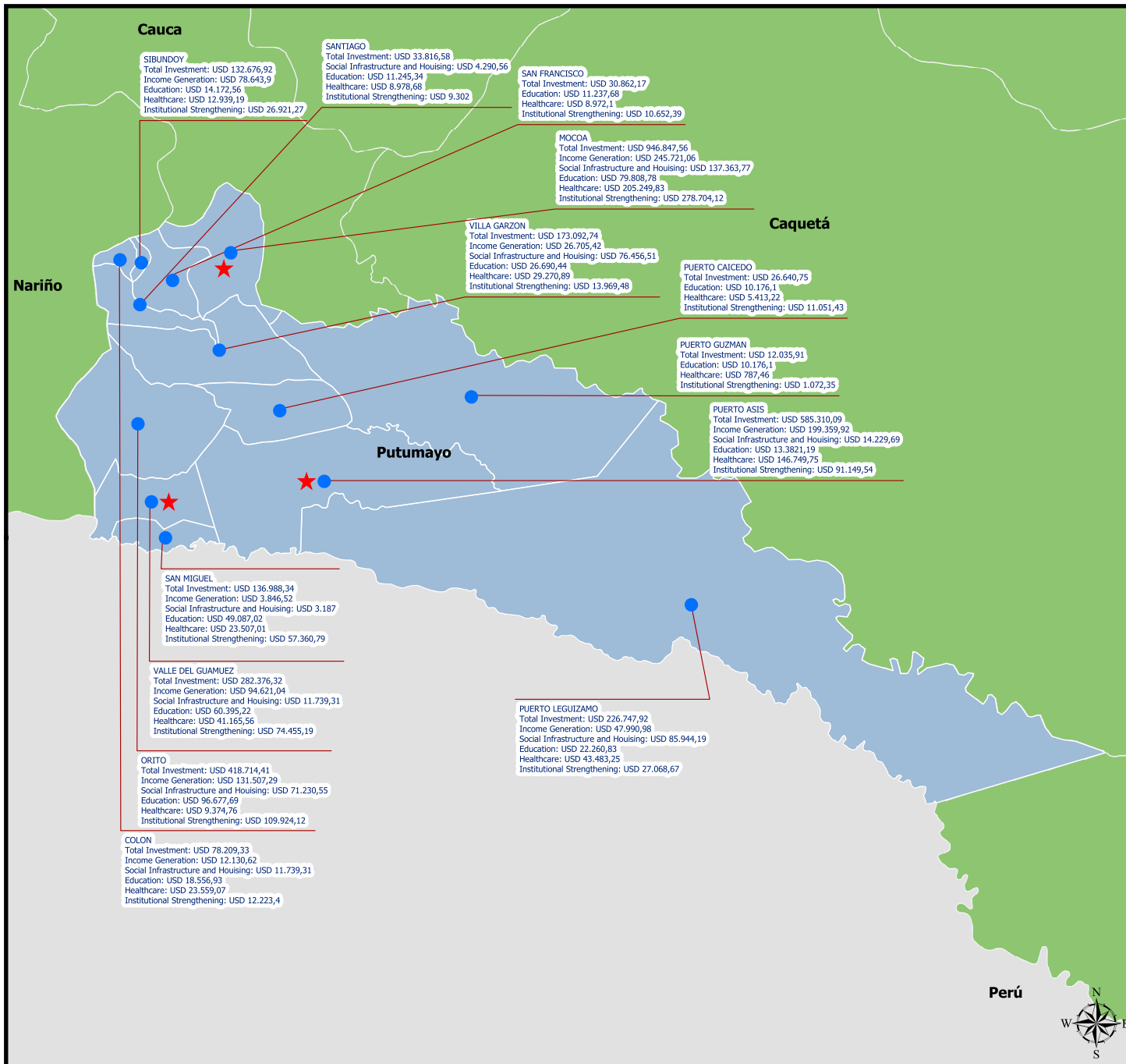




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## Regional Office Putumayo - IOM



### Legend



Coverage by Municipalities



Top 3 Receptor Municipalities



Border Limited Department

**Table: Expenditures by Component.**

Income Generation	USD 826,559,71
Social Infrastructure and Housing	USD 383,718,95
Education	USD 420,292,48
Health	USD 495,176,08
Institutional Strengthening	USD 398,627,19

Source: SIMONET

**Table: Dynamic of Reception by Regional Office Cumulative 28th February 2005**

Caquetá	39.541	2,50%	67.843	4,29%
Cauca	34.678	2,19%	45.165	2,86%
Chocó	52.639	3,33%	80.575	5,10%
Huila	28.120	1,78%	17.860	1,13%
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Putumayo	36.645	2,32%	72.673	4,60%
Santander	66.400	4,20%	41.242	2,61%
Valle	97.768	6,19%	65.177	4,12%

### Top 5 expulsion Municipalities

Puerto Asís 16.298 IDPs  
Valle del Guarnes 13.612 IDPs  
San Miguel 8.405 IDPs  
Orito 7.839 IDPs  
Puerto Guzman 7.133 IDPs

Source: Social Solidarity Network - S.U.R 28/02/2005

### MAP LOCALIZATION

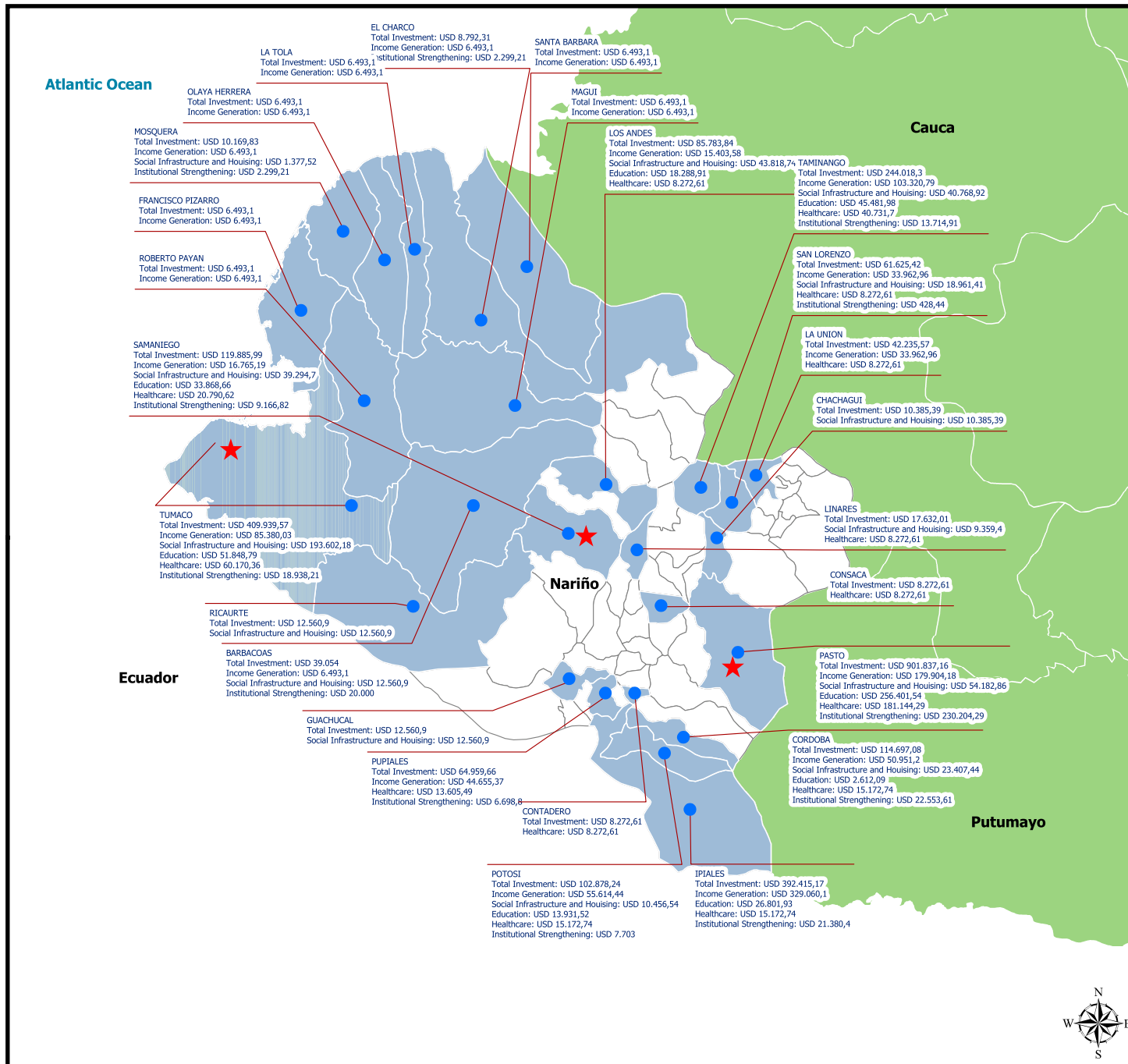




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## Regional Office Nariño - IOM



### Legend

- Coverage by Municipalities
- Top 3 Receptor Municipalities
- Border Limited Department

### Table: Expenditures by Component.

Income Generation	USD 889.246,10
Social Infrastructure and Housing	USD 394.574,19
Education	USD 366.891,49
Health	USD 356.532,49
Institutional Strengthening	USD 111.095,24

Source: SIMONET

### Table: Dynamic of Reception by Regional Office Cumulative 28th February 2005

Caquetá	39.541	2,50%	67.843	4,29%
Cauca	34.678	2,19%	45.165	2,86%
Chocó	52.639	3,33%	80.575	5,10%
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Putumayo	36.645	2,32%	72.673	4,60%
Santander	66.400	4,20%	41.242	2,61%
Valle	97.768	6,19%	65.177	4,12%

### Top 5 expulsion Municipalities

Tumaco 6.392 IDPs  
El Charco 4.370 IDPs  
Barbacoas 3.008 IDPs  
Pasto 2.866 IDPs  
Ricaurte 1.959 IDPs

Source: Social Solidarity Network - S.U.R 28/02/2005

### MAP LOCALIZATION



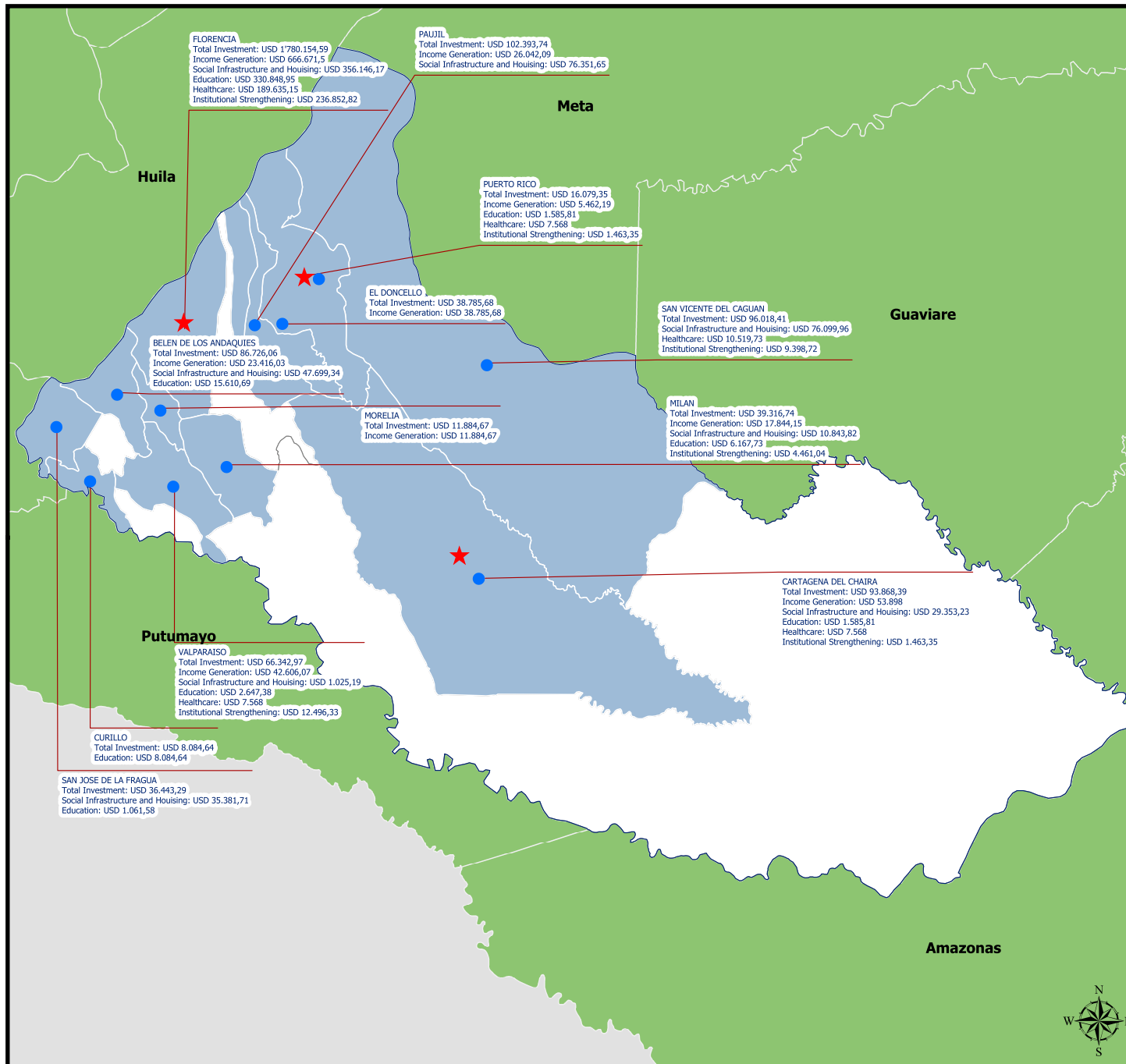




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## Regional Office Caquetá - IOM



### Legend



Coverage by Municipalities



Top 3 Receptor Municipalities



Border Limited Department

### Table: Expenditures by Component.

Income Generation	USD 821.413,47
Social Infrastructure and Housing	USD 600.635,81
Education	USD 288.712,25
Health	USD 192.918,91
Institutional Strengthening	USD 99.213,21

Source: SIMONET

### Table: Dynamic of Reception by Regional Office Cumulative 28th February 2005

Caquetá	39.541	2,50%	67.843	4,29%
Cauca	34.678	2,19%	45.165	2,86%
Chocó	52.639	3,33%	80.575	5,10%
Huila	28.120	1,78%	17.860	1,13%
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Santander	66.400	4,20%	41.242	2,61%
Valle	97.768	6,19%	65.177	4,12%

### Top 5 expulsion Municipalities

Cartagena Del Chaira 8.098 IDPs  
Florencia 7.548 IDPs  
San Vicente Del Caguan 7.547 IDPs  
Curillo 6.837 IDPs  
Valparaiso 6.075 IDPs

Source: Social Solidarity Network - S.U.R 28/02/2005

### MAP LOCALIZATION



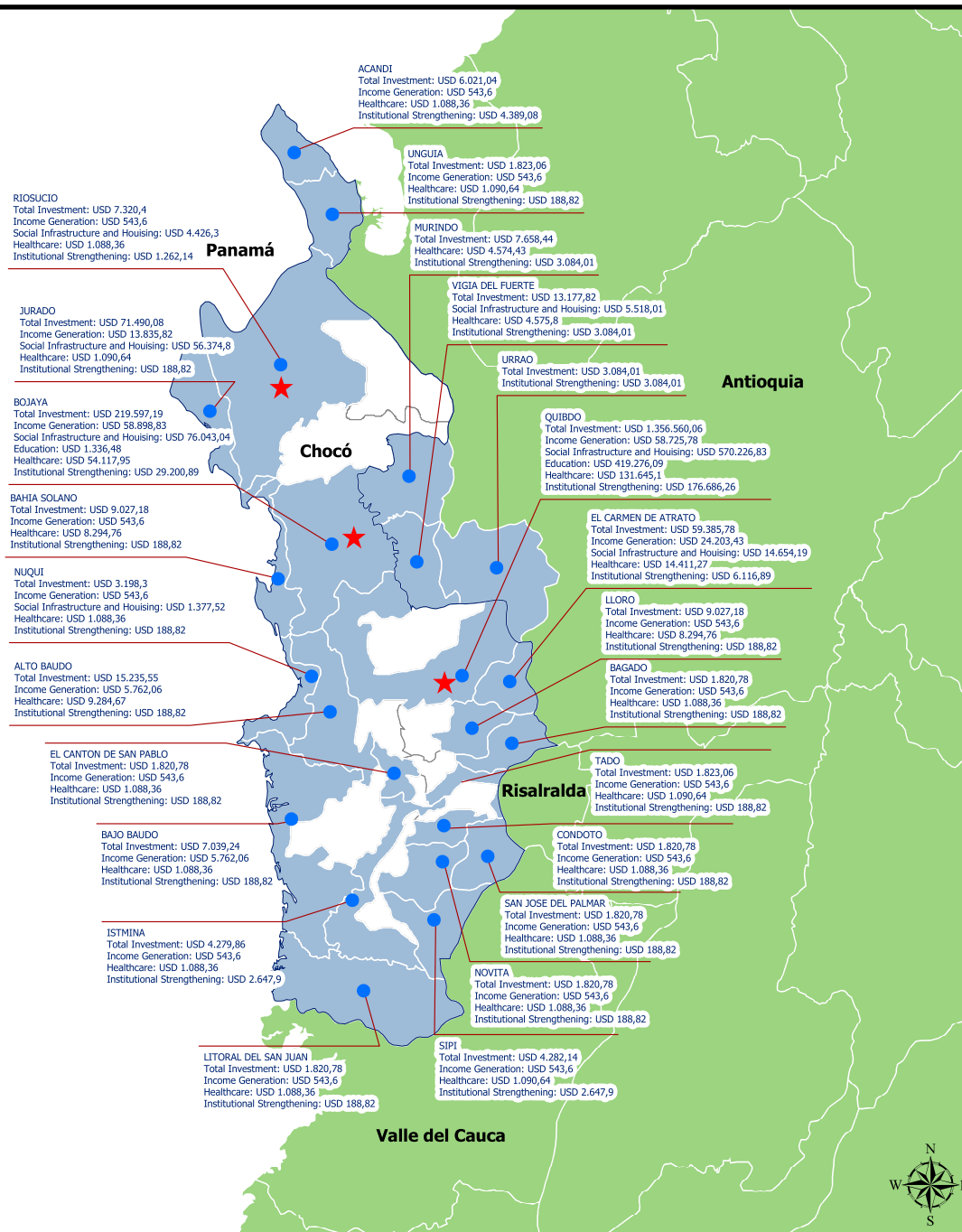


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## Regional Office Chocó - IOM

Atlantic Ocean



### Legend



Coverage by Municipalities



Top 3 Receptor Municipalities



Border Limited Department

### Table: Expenditures by Component.

Income Generation	USD 173.879,02
Social Infrastructure and Housing	USD 694.164,22
Education	USD 231.221,76
Health	USD 207.185,95
Institutional Strengthening	USD 50.757,16

Source: SIMONET

### Table: Dynamic of Reception by Regional Office Cumulative 28th February 2005

Caqueta	39.541	2,50%	67.843	4,29%
Cauca	34.678	2,19%	45.165	2,86%
Chocó	52.639	3,33%	80.575	5,10%
Huila	28.120	1,78%	17.860	1,13%
Nariño	45.158	2,86%	31.881	2,02%
Norte Santander	48.188	3,05%	56.644	3,58%
Putumayo	36.645	2,32%	72.673	4,60%
Santander	66.400	4,20%	41.242	2,61%
Valle	97.768	6,19%	65.177	4,12%

### Top 5 expulsion Municipalities

Riosucio 20.213 IDPs  
Quibdó 12.542 IDPs  
Bojaya 10.797 IDPs  
Tadó 4.671 IDPs  
Alto Baudo 4.301 IDPs

Source: Social Solidarity Network - S.U.R 28/02/2005

### MAP LOCALIZATION

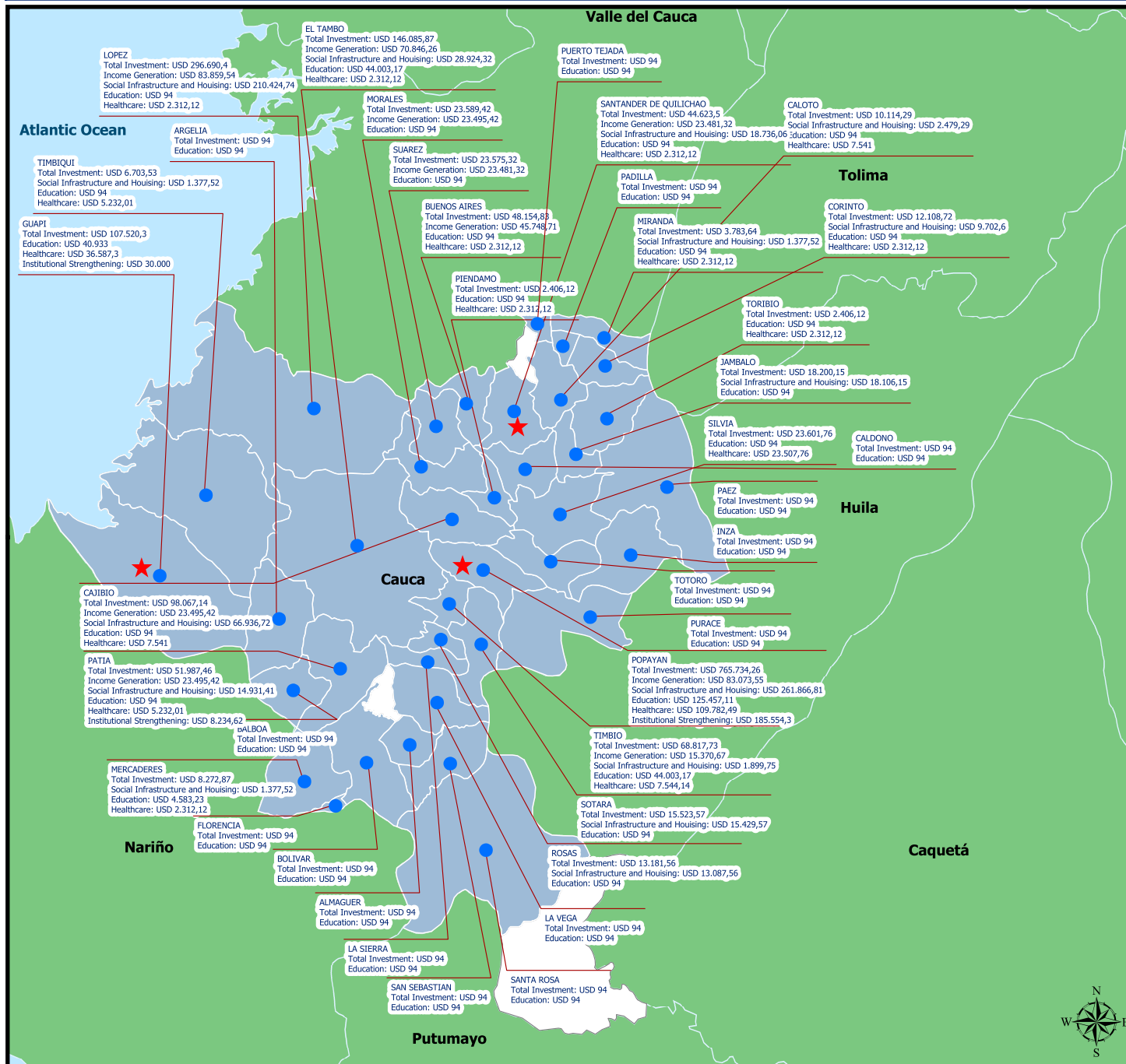




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## Regional Office Cauca - IOM



### Legend



Coverage by Municipalities



Top 3 Receptor Municipalities



Border Limited Department

### Table: Expenditures by Component.

Income Generation	USD 414.884,74
Social Infrastructure and Housing	USD 628.068,51
Education	USD 157.190,01
Health	USD 178.122,04
Institutional Strengthening	USD 19.234,51

Source: SIMONET

### Table: Dynamic of Reception by Regional Office Cumulative 28th February 2005

Caquetá	39.541	2,50%	67.843	4,29%
Cauca	34.678	2,19%	45.165	2,86%
Chocó	52.639	3,33%	80.575	5,10%
Huila	28.120	1,78%	17.860	1,13%
Nariño	45.158	2,86%	31.881	2,02%
Norte Santander	48.188	3,05%	56.644	3,58%
Putumayo	36.645	2,32%	72.673	4,60%
Santander	66.400	4,20%	41.242	2,61%
Valle	97.768	6,19%	65.177	4,12%

### Top 5 expulsion Municipalities

El Tambo 6.403 IDPs  
Lopez 4.834 IDPs  
Cajibío 4.083 IDPs  
Buenos Aires 2.484 IDPs  
Santander de Quilichao 2.311 IDPs

Source: Social Solidarity Network - S.U.R 28/02/2005

### MAP LOCALIZATION

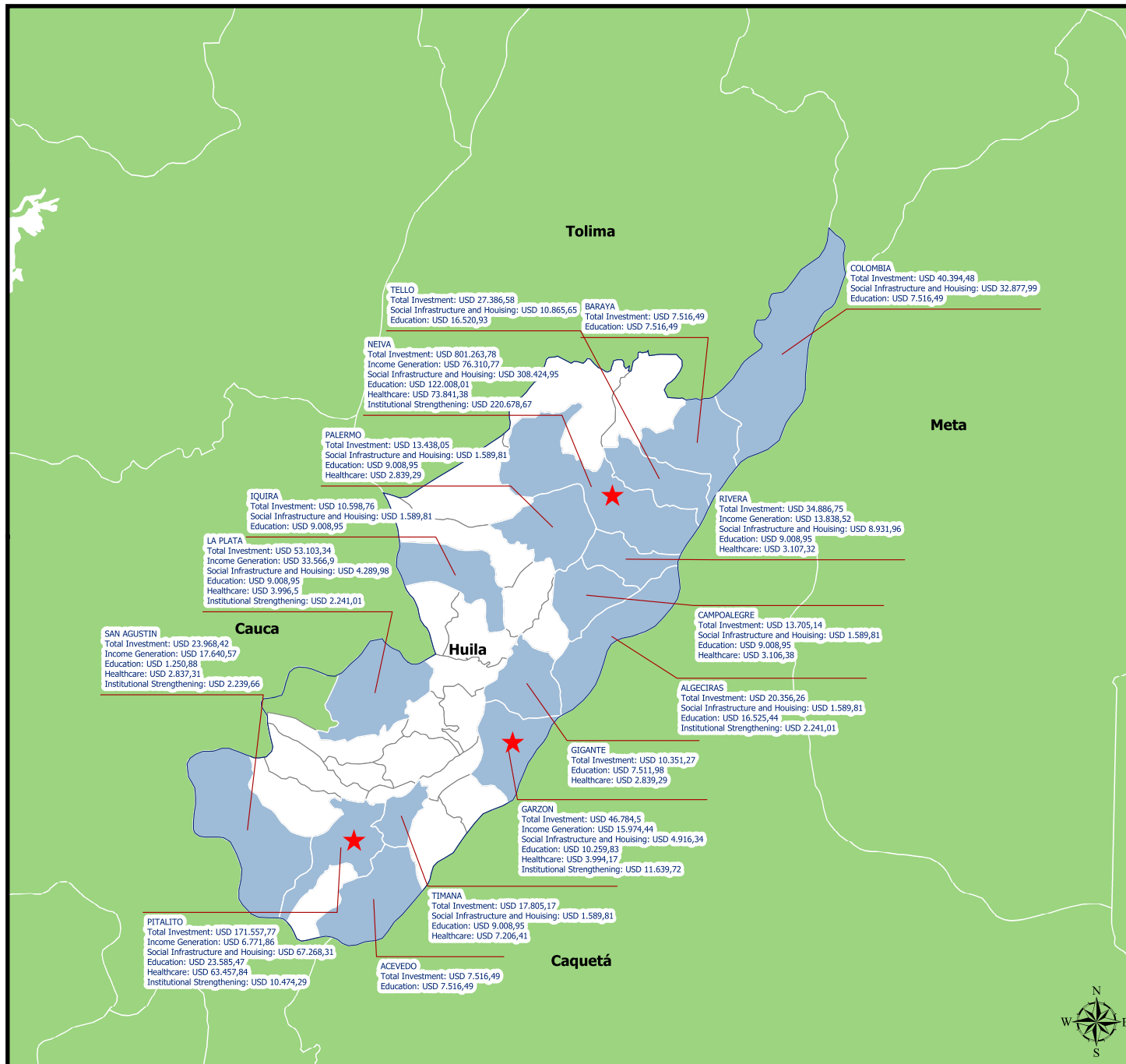




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## Regional Office Huila - IOM



### Legend



Coverage by Municipalities



Top 3 Receptor Municipalities



Border Limited Department

### Table: Expenditures by Component.

Income Generation	USD 156.147,06
Social Infrastructure and Housing	USD 415.200,32
Education	USD 206.545,80
Health	USD 134.896,57
Institutional Strengthening	USD 54.099,78

Source: SIMONET

### Table: Dynamic of Reception by Regional Office Cumulative 28th February 2005

Caquetá	39.541	2,50%	67.843	4,29%
Cauca	34.678	2,19%	45.165	2,86%
Chocó	52.639	3,33%	80.575	5,10%
Huila	28.120	1,78%	17.860	1,13%
Nariño	45.158	2,86%	31.881	2,02%
Norte Santander	48.188	3,05%	56.644	3,58%
Putumayo	36.645	2,32%	72.673	4,60%
Santander	66.400	4,20%	41.242	2,61%
Valle	97.768	6,19%	65.177	4,12%

### Top 5 expulsion Municipalities

Algeciras 2.719 IDPs  
Colombia 2.036 IDPs  
Neiva 1.892 IDPs  
Acevedo 1.205 IDPs  
Baraya 1.173 IDPs

Source: Social Solidarity Network - S.U.R 28/02/2005

### MAP LOCALIZATION



## **Annex 1.**

# **Financial Status Report**

## **Annex 2.**

### **Acronyms**

## **Annex 3.**

# **Implementing Partners List**

## **Annex 4.**

# **Sustainability: Methodology and Analysis**



## IDP PROGRAM PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

### 1. GENERAL RESULTS: January - March 2005

The IDP Program examined the results for the first quarter of 2005 of 163 projects implemented in the 9 regions where the program operates and at the central level. Through this process an attempt was made to identify aspects that should be improved in each project with the objective of ensuring sustainability. The definition of sustainability adopted by the IDP program for the purposes of this measurement is the following:

*Sustainability is understood to be the capacity to integrate the processes undertaken in a project or program into the institutional, social, familial, and/or personal dynamics so as to produce lasting benefits.*

The following table presents the distribution of the projects that were evaluated, classified by regional office and component. It is important to mention that a project can have several components; however, the categorization is based on its main component.

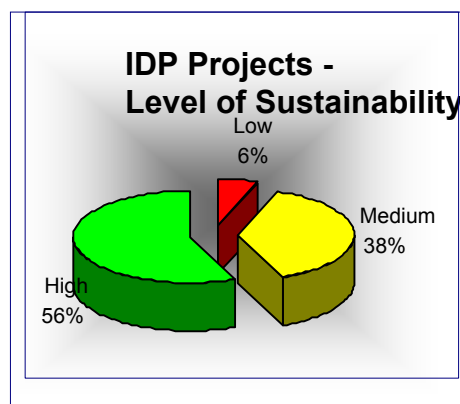
#### PROJECT EVALUATIONS BY COMPONENT AND REGIONAL OFFICE

OFFICE	COMPONENT						% Projects
	Education	Health	Infrastructure	Income Generation	Institutional Capacity Building	Total Projects	
Caquetá	2	2	3	3	1	11	7%
Cauca	4	3	8	6	1	22	13%
Chocó	2	1	4	4	0	11	7%
Huila	4	1	5	5	1	16	10%
Nariño	9	6	8	3	2	28	17%
Norte de Santander	5	3	3	2	0	13	8%
Putumayo	3	2	1	1	2	9	6%
Santander	7	5	5	6	0	23	14%
Valle	0	5	4	8	1	18	11%
Central Level	4	0	2	1	5	12	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

The average sustainability figure derived from the individual results of the projects was 3.98, which falls in the mid-range. The level dropped slightly compared to earlier measurements. Of the 163 projects, 92 (57%) show good conditions for sustainability, 62 (38%) reached the medium level, and 9 (6%) showed a low level of sustainability.

#### CONSOLIDATED RESULTS -- PROGRAM LEVEL January- March 2005

% Project Complete	Projects (#)	Projects (%)	Projects by Level of Sustainability (#)			Sustainability Index (Average)
			Low	Medium	High	
30.1% - 70%	35	21.5	3	16	16	<b>3,80</b>
70.1% - 100%	128	78.5	6	46	76	<b>4,03</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3,98</b>



The next table shows the average sustainability index in each region as well as the average total for the program. The slight variations shown from quarter to quarter will be explicated in the analysis of each region.

Regional Office	13th Quarter (Oct – Dec 2003)	14th Quarter (Jan – Mar 2004)	15th Quarter (Apr-Jun 2004)	16th Quarter (Jul – Sept 2004)	17th Quarter (Oct – Dec 2004)	18th Quarter (Jan – Mar 2005)
Caquetá	3.66	3.35	3.38	3.02	3.24	3.42
Cauca	3.60	3.88	3.92	4.24	4.28	4.01
Chocó	4.07	4.36	4.53	3.94	3.92	3.93
Huila	4.30	3.95	4.04	4.04	4.02	4.12
Nariño	3.69	3.57	4.03	4.16	4.31	4.13
Norte de Santander	3.85	4.03	3.91	3.87	4.10	3.82
Putumayo	3.87	4.05	4.17	4.20	4.24	3.98
Santander	3.97	4.19	4.07	4.23	4.24	4.17
Valle del Cauca	3.57	3.42	4.14	4.06	3.99	3.84
Central Level	3.50	3.83	3.65	3.94	4.03	3.92
<b>Average Total</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>3.98</b>

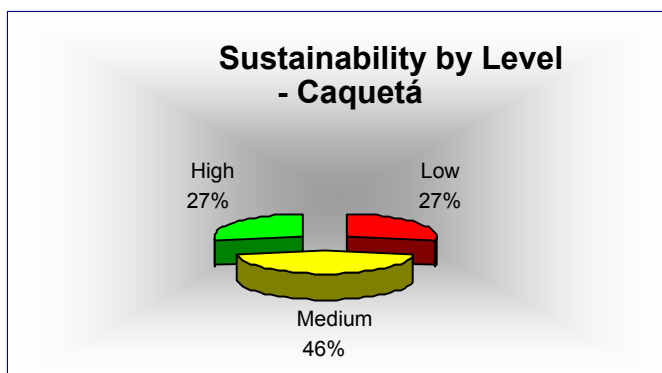
### 3. CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS BY REGIONAL OFFICE

The average sustainability index for the reporting period is shown for each regional office and a brief analysis of the results is presented, highlighting projects or factors that have contributed the most to the achievement of good sustainability and/or those that have most negatively affected the expected results. Likewise, this section includes a table with the distribution of projects evaluated by phase (percent of project completed) and the number and percentage of projects found at each level of sustainability.

#### CAQUETÁ

% Project Complete	Projects (#)	Projects (%)	Projects by Sustainability Level (#)			Sustainability Index (Average)
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
30.1% - 70%	4	36.4%	1	3	0	<b>3.17</b>
70.1% - 100%	7	63.6%	2	2	3	<b>3.57</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.42</b>

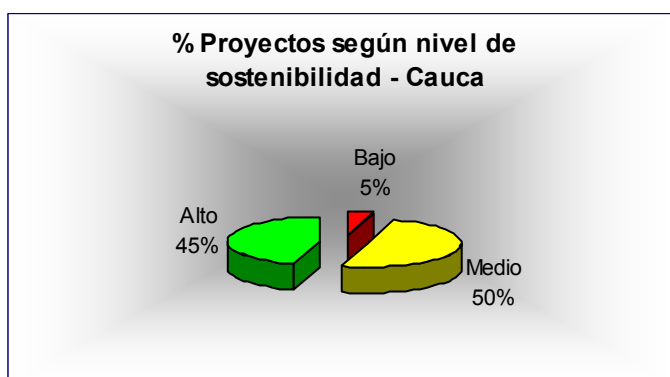
Eleven projects being implemented in Caqueta were analyzed for the first quarter of the year. Of these projects, three were evaluated with a high level of sustainability (27 percent) -- two in the area of infrastructure and one income generating project. Five projects had a medium sustainability index (46 percent); among them are found one project in the area of institutional capacity building, two income generating projects, and two in the area of education. The other three projects were ranked at a low level of sustainability -- two in health and one in infrastructure.



Here we highlight the fact that 55% of the cases (6 projects) have increased their numerical rating over the preceding quarter due to the implementation of monitoring strategies such as social control and oversight exercised by the project beneficiaries themselves. Two projects did not show a change in sustainability because they entered the process of completion and closure during the quarter. By contract, two projects showed a decrease in sustainability due to difficulties that appeared as the project was wrapping up. It is important to mention that is one project included in the evaluation began evaluating sustainability during the current quarter, achieving a low level. The reason is that it is engaged in preparatory activities and is not in at the intervention stage.

## CAUCA

% Project Complete	Projects (#)	Projects (%)	Projects by Sustainability Level (#)			Sustainability Index (Average)
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
30.1% - 70%	8	36.4%	0	6	2	<b>3.83</b>
70.1% - 100%	14	63.6%	1	5	8	<b>4.12</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4.01</b>



The sustainability of 22 projects in the Cauca Region was measured this quarter. The results show that 10 projects can be classified as high (45 percent) and 11 projects fall in the medium category (50 percent). One project showed a low level of sustainability. The average figure for the index was 4.01.

High classifications were mainly received by projects that are in the third phase of implementation; only two projects are in the second phase. The distribution of projects in the medium level is very similar; five projects are in the third phase and six in the second.

The project rated as having a low sustainability level is in the third phase and continues to present problems in that it has not succeeded in consolidating and strengthening an organization of beneficiaries that can ensure its future sustainability.

Eight of the 22 projects evaluated showed an increase in the sustainability index compared to the previous quarter; seven maintained their levels; and only one dropped. The other six projects were being evaluated for the first time.

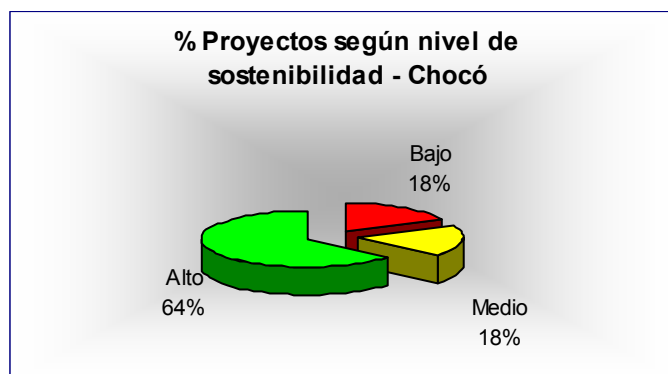
## **CHOCÓ**

% Project Complete	Projects (#)	Projects (%)	Projects by Sustainability Level (#)			Sustainability Index (Average)
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
30.1% - 70%	1	9.1%	1	0	0	<b>2.45</b>
70.1% - 100%	10	90.9%	1	2	7	<b>4.08</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.93</b>

During the period under study, eleven projects from the Choco region were evaluated: two in education and co-existence; four income generating (food security) projects; four in social infrastructure and housing, and one in the area of health, yielding an average sustainability index of 3.93.

The projects in the third implementation phase (more than 70 percent complete) have the highest points on the index because the processes have had time to show significant development and to be appropriated by the beneficiary communities, those implementing the project, and the members of the groups. Despite this, it should be mentioned that the projects in education and coexistence and the projects in social infrastructure and housing are the ones that scored the highest points -- between 4.0 and 5.0. The first group is aligned with public policy and is included in the local and national development plans, which ensures their sustainability in time and space. As for social infrastructure and housing, although it is true that this is one of the weakest areas of state policy in Colombia at all levels of government, the subcomponents that carry the most weight when evaluating projects are family health, basic sanitation and rural housing due to the immediate impact that they have on beneficiaries -- not only the benefits in themselves but also in the appropriation of the processes that are generated as an added value, for example the improvement of the environment, efforts to save to expand the homes and satisfy other related needs. Having said that, however, it is necessary to fortify the subcomponents of vocational training and strengthening of community organization in a strategic fashion.

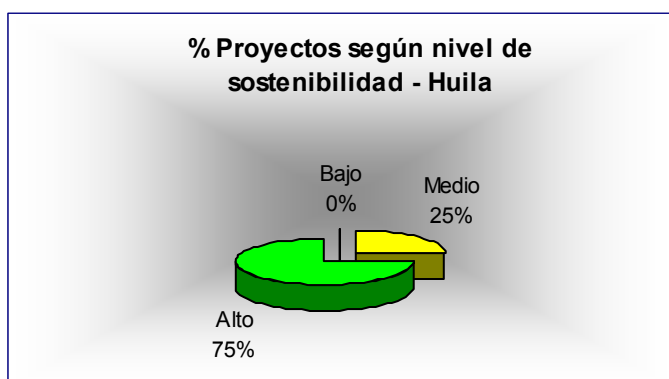
Income generation projects emphasizing food security are susceptible to changes in their evaluation depending on external factors that are not easily managed by the beneficiary or the program operator, such as the climate, problems of public order, and market trends. This largely explains why two of the four projects evaluated have point values of 4.8 and the other two show values less than or equal to 3.0.



The project in the area of health has the lowest sustainability index owing to the fact that it is just beginning and the processes of strengthening both public entities and community groups are still incipient.

## HUILA

% Project Complete	Projects (#)	Projects (%)	Projects by Sustainability Level (#)			Sustainability Index (Average)
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
30.1% - 70%	3	18.8%	0	2	1	<b>3.74</b>
70.1% - 100%	13	81.3%	0	2	11	<b>4.21</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4.12</b>



On average the sustainability of the 16 projects evaluated this quarter was 4.12. The highest level was obtained by the education projects (in which HU-0023 stood out for its creation and strengthening of Sports Schools in Neiva municipality) and the infrastructure projects (in which HU-0030 can be highlighted for its construction of school classrooms, sanitary facilities and kitchen in the El Porvenir Teacher Center in Pitalito).

The levels of sustainability attained by the projects under implementation in Huila are due to two relevant facts: first, a total of 81 percent of the projects are in phase three, a moment in which it is expected that the processes are well consolidated and have been appropriated by the different actors. Second, the level of commitment in the beneficiary community, the teachers' management structure and the students is quite high.

The lowest values, at the medium level, are found in four projects, one per component: HU-0016 (infrastructure), HU-0026 (Income generation), HU-0033 (Health), y HU-0034 (Education). These four projects show an average sustainability index of 3.42. It is important to mention that this quarter HU-0033 (health) and HU-0034 (education) began delivering resources to direct beneficiaries.

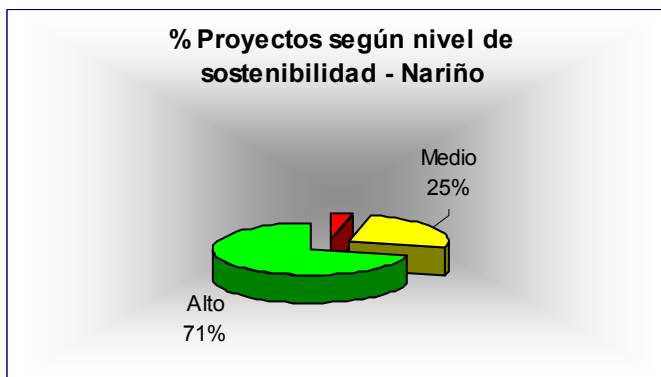
The one project evaluated from the area of Institutional Capacity Building received one of the highest rating for sustainability. This is due to the commitment of the mayor's office and the governor's office to the process underway.

## NARIÑO

% Project Complete	Projects (#)	Projects (%)	Projects by Sustainability Level (#)			Sustainability Index (Average)
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
30.1% - 70%	7	25.0%	0	1	6	<b>4.24</b>
70.1% - 100%	21	75.0%	1	6	14	<b>4.10</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4.13</b>

The average sustainability index of the 28 projects evaluated in Nariño was 4.13. The levels have remained constant due to the following factors:

- Development of actions aimed at strengthening associations and federations of displaced people, indigenous people, and grassroots organizations by institutions that comprise the system in the department. Capacity built via processes of training, organization and development of ways of selecting representatives to municipal committees assisting the displaced and the department committee. As an outcome of the work, the IDPs have achieved an active participation in the development of projects.
- Projects in the area of health have strengthened public entities to enhance service delivery to IDPs with the delivery of medical equipment, medical units for field activities, medical supplies, training to officials or healthcare professionals given by our organization.
- Education and coexistence projects maintained their levels. This was due to the empowerment of the project implementers, the recognition of the benefits obtained over time, such as the improvement in the infrastructure, equipment, and effective response to the demand for educational services adapted to the social conditions and needs of the population.
- Sustainability has also been strengthened because the projects are comprehensive, benefiting a large number of families in the urban-rural setting and responding to a felt need in the population.
- Finally, Nariño Department continues to implement a strategy of social and inter-institutional intervention, enhancing coordination of actions and involvement of the different actors that make up the SAIPDV (System for Comprehensive Assistance to the Population Displaced by Violence). This has the objective of carrying out the projects of reestablishment of forcibly displaced families in an effective and sustainable fashion that ensures the recognition of their rights.

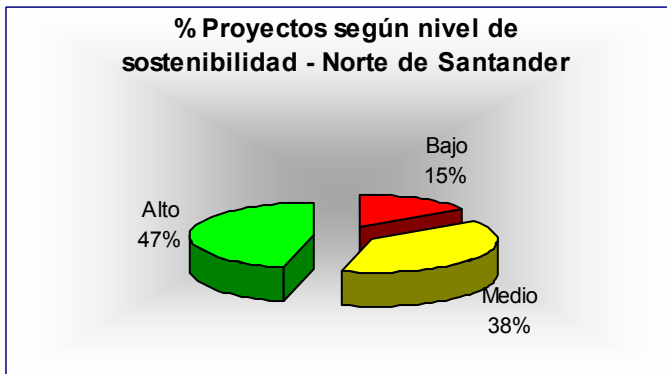


In some projects, such as PA-0074, PA-0076, PA-0048, the measure of sustainability has dropped. These projects had resources for the implementation of specific activities and during their implementation they did not develop solid signed agreements with the public and private sector to ensure the continuity of the project in similar or better conditions. Also, the implementing agency, although it was experienced and did a good job during project implementation, did not have sufficient resources to support their continuation.

## **NORTE DE SANTANDER**

% Project Complete	Projects (#)	Projects (%)	Projects by Sustainability Level (#)			Sustainability Index (Average)
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
30.1% - 70%	1	7.7%	1	0	0	<b>2.65</b>
70.1% - 100%	12	92.3%	1	5	6	<b>3.91</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.82</b>





For the period January-March 2005, the Norte de Santander regional office evaluated the sustainability of 13 projects, which produced an average sustainability index of 3.82, a slightly lower value than the figure obtained during the previous quarter. Five projects in the education and coexistence component, 3 health projects, one employment and income generating project, and 3 infrastructure and housing project were evaluated. Almost all (92 percent) of these projects were operating in the third stage.

A total of 47 percent of the projects showed a high level of sustainability, 38 percent achieved a medium rating, and 15 percent were found at the low level. Six of the projects improved their level of sustainability, six dropped, and one project was being evaluated for the first time.

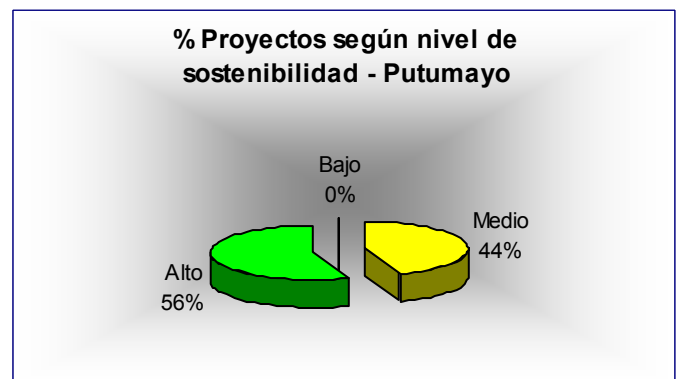
There are three variables that are affecting project sustainability: a slow institutional pace that led to delays in disbursements or contracts to counterparts; the low level of community participation related to serious public order problems, and; the pressure of armed actors that acts to limit participation. On the other hand, there are higher levels of sustainability in the projects when the component of the project is incorporated in the institutional mission of the executing agency and when resources are available for continuity in the actions.

## **PUTUMAYO**

% Project Complete	Projects (#)	Projects (%)	Projects by Sustainability Level (#)			Sustainability Index (Average)
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
30.1% - 70%	3	33.3%	0	1	2	<b>4.08</b>
70.1% - 100%	6	66.7%	0	3	3	<b>3.95</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.98</b>

The average sustainability indicator for the projects evaluated in Putumayo Department was 3.98. Variation in the results compared with the previous quarter can be understood by looking at these aspects:

- At this time, 66 percent of the projects are in phase 3, with the resources allocated and completing implementation. Some problems have occurred with the partners' compliance with their commitments, especially in the sectors of infrastructure (PU-0056) and education (PU-0052).

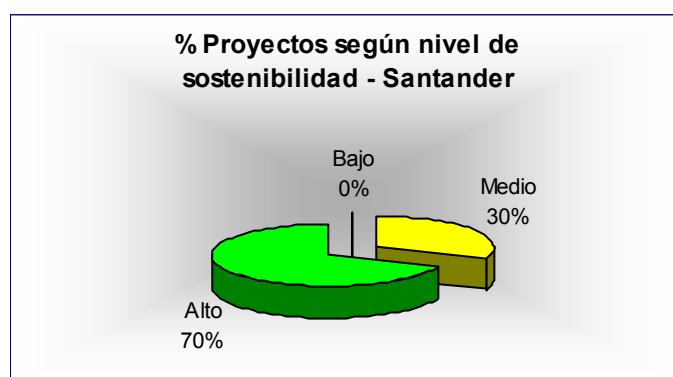


- It is also important to take into consideration that this measurement includes projects in the area of institutional capacity building (PU-0060 and PU-0061 – strengthening of health sector), that focus on the formulation of public policy and a great part of their sustainability and impact relies on political will and decisions taken at the national level. Despite the effort that has been made at the local level to implement them, these factors are difficult to control from inside the project implementation group.

It is worth highlighting the fact that some highly sustainable projects develop when the activities and actions carried out in the project are of an institutional nature and are included and implemented through its programs. In these cases what is done in the project is to strengthen and improve the conditions in which activities are implemented. This is the case of PU-0059, a project with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, ICBF, which has strengthened the way the organization implements its mandate. Local institutions have coalesced around the ICBF program to assist children, a situation that produces high indices of sustainability once the project ends.

## **SANTANDER**

% Project Complete	Projects (#)	Projects (%)	Projects by Sustainability Level (#)			Sustainability Index (Average)
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
30,1% - 70%	5	21.7%	0	5	13	<b>3.93</b>
70,1% - 100%	18	78.3%	0	2	3	<b>4.23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4.17</b>



A total of 23 projects were evaluated for this period, of which the majority (78.3 percent) are in phase three implementation, that is between 70 and 100 percent complete. The average indicator for sustainability is 4.23.

The third phase projects with high levels of sustainability consist of five income generating projects, of which project SA-0077 "Workplace skills development for entry into the local Barrancabermeja labor force in the poor youth population

displaced by violence, in the process of reestablishment" is particularly noteworthy. In this project the youths have created a work cooperative and obtained co-financing from entities such as the Social Solidarity Network, in alliance with the Colegio Mayor de Cundinamarca, Corfas, and Javeriana University.

In the area of health, the best performance was in the project SA-0058, which implemented the AIEPI strategy in Bucaramanga. The project had a strong inter-institutional alliance in which PAHO, the municipal health secretariat, and other community and institutional agents participated. Two education projects received lower ratings; one is constructing a school lunchroom in Girón (SA-080, has still not gone into service) and the other is building the La Integrada Education Center in San Pablo, Bolívar (SA-0081). In this case the indicator responds to the fact that the construction project is complete but has not yet been put completely into operation with the assistance of the local bodies.

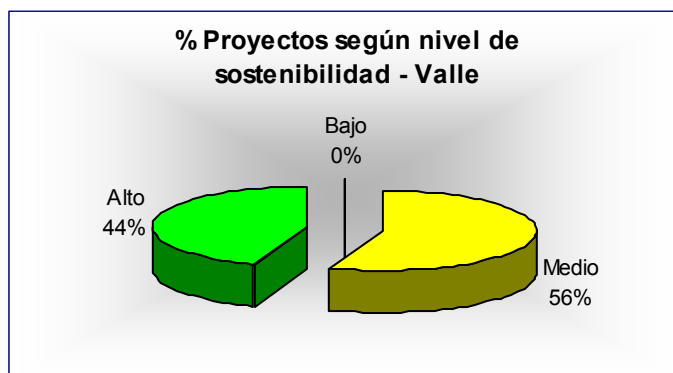
One education project, in the second implementation phase, will be highlighted here: SA-082 "Creation of a student lunchroom for the public schools of Barrancabermeja." The Popular Women's Organization, OFP, is the implementing agency for the project and is working to cut the costs with the wholesale providers and to promote the restaurant service in all schools and educational centers. It is close to reaching its goal of 1000 lunches, which will make it a sustainable service and one of high social impact. The lowest indicator was found in the health project SA-075 "Strengthening Local Capacity to Initiate the AIEPI in Barrancabermeja" because the coverage of beneficiaries and the creation of networks is very weak despite the progress that has been made.

## VALLE

% Project Complete	Projects (#)	Projects (%)	Projects by Sustainability Level (#)			Sustainability Index (Average)
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
30.1% - 70%	2	11.1%	0	1	1	<b>3.90</b>
70.1% - 100%	16	88.9%	0	9	7	<b>3.83</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3.84</b>

The Valle regional office projects attained an average sustainability index of 3.84. Forty-four percent of the 18 projects evaluated fell in the high category, and the rest (56 percent) were classified at the medium level. The majority of the projects are in the third phase of implementation (88.9%); only two are found in the second phase.

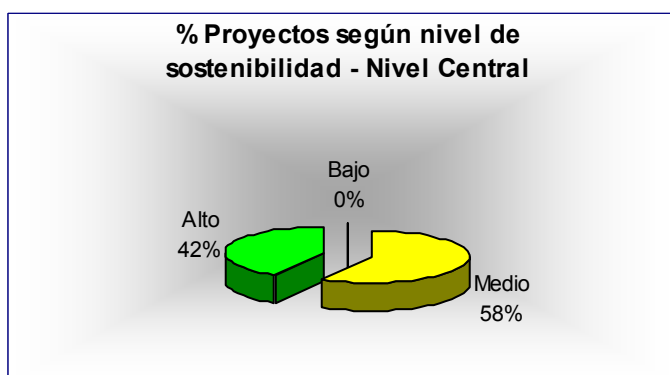
Of the projects that received a 'high' rating, four income generating projects can be highlighted (VA-0062, VA-0069, VA-0082, VA-0086, one of them in the second phase). These are projects on community participation, improving work and strengthening small productive chains.



The medium level contains 10 projects (56%) in the areas of income generation, social infrastructure and housing, health, and institutional capacity building.

## BOGOTA – CENTRAL

% Project Complete	Projects (#)	Projects (%)	Projects by Sustainability Level (#)			Sustainability Index (Average)
			Low	Medium	High	
0% - 30%	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
30.1% - 70%	1	8.3%	0	0	1	<b>4.00</b>
70.1% - 100%	11	91.7%	0	7	4	<b>3.92</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.92</b>



Twelve projects implemented at the central level were evaluated for the period January - March 2005. The average project sustainability index was 3.92. Seven projects were found in the medium category (58%) and five projects (42%) were classed as high.

One project worth highlighting is ID-0073, from the education component. The project objective is to make RADIO an educational instrument for the stimulation of democratic culture and citizenship, and respect for difference, the recovery of the

richness of pluralism, and the stimulation of public debate and the organized discussion of subjects of common interest. It is a radio band that citizens and their grassroots organizations use to promote the handling of difference and conflict in both the macro-political as well as the micro-level, in a rational, civic-minded, and nonviolent, non-aggressive and civilized fashion.

The project arose in an alliance of three agencies of cooperation, the Ministry of Culture and the networks of regional community radio stations. As it has advanced new partners have been found both in local governments as well as in other agencies of cooperation. The pertinence and quality of the programs have gained them progressively wider audiences, which have positioned them in an important place in each region. Interest has also been shown by some entities in sponsoring this space; on the other hand, there are very interesting ideas about the consolidation of the project in a new phase with larger support from state institutions. Therefore, its level of sustainability in this stage is consolidated (3.90) and it has options to continue.

In the area of institutional and community capacity building, sustainability has been favored in several projects by the continuing interest of the executing agency as well as other donor agencies in maintaining the activities. Community support and that of other interested public and private entities in the search for different sources of funding and the recognition of the results achieved in these projects also play a role. On the other hand, sustainability was negatively affected in other projects by the lack of interest in maintaining this type of initiative on the part of entities working in the area of the project's activities, and a lack of agreement on the next stages that should occur as well as the identification of new resources to continue the work.

#### 4. FINAL OBSERVATIONS

- For the quarter under analysis, a total of 163 projects were evaluated, fewer than the number in earlier measurements. This is due to the fact that many of the projects being implemented in the regions have ended and few have begun; the program is approaching its end and the final months are earmarked for activities of closure in the projects that are running and the program in general. For this reason, 78.5% of the projects studied are in the third implementation phase and 21.5% in the second.
- The program obtained a sustainability rating of 3.98, or medium, showing a slight decrease with respect to the previous measurement. A total of 91 projects (57%) were in the top category, 60 (38%) reached the medium level of sustainability, and 10 projects (6%) were ranked as low.
- At the regional level and based on the results obtained, strategies are being designed to improve the conditions for project sustainability, involving more actors, strengthening the role of the community, looking to create synergies, and in general, capacity building with local entities in order to provide continuity to the processes when IOM participation ends.
- The appendix contains consolidated reports by region and 30 summaries that show the detailed measurements for a sample of 30 projects.

#### 5. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The sustainability analysis is centered on three *strategic areas*: environment, actors and capacities, which generated 12 criteria, understood as the different lens through which a process or result could be viewed and evaluated.

Each projects obtained a rating of sustainability (on a scale of 1.00 to 5.00), that allowed the IOM to place it in a level -- Low, Medium or High:

Sustainability Rating	Sustainability Level
1.00 – 2.99	Low

<b>3.00 – 3.99</b>	<b>Medium</b>
<b>4.00 – 5.00</b>	<b>High</b>

The IOM has also taken the different project phases into account since activities change depending on the phase. For this reason, three phases based on the progress of the work (percentage complete) were established in the design of the index. The third phase includes projects that wrapped up between October and December 2004.

<b>Project Implementation Phase</b>	<b>% Complete</b>
First	0.00% - 30%
Second	30.1% – 70%
Third	70.1% - 100%

The methodology has some limitations that should be taken into account in analyzing the results:

- The methodology evaluates general aspects of the projects, because the indicators used in the measurement have been standardized to be useful in all its subcomponents.
- The indicators do not measure quantitative results of the projects since the measurement and analysis vary in accordance with the specificities of each project.

The methodology functions as a system of alerts that allows the IOM to analyze general information on the project. More specific indicators must be used on a case by case basis in order to probe deeper into the analysis of the results obtained through this methodology.

## **Annex 5.**

# **Finalized Projects Profiles**



## Norte de Santander

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
NS-0054	Construction, improvement and endowment of the neonatal intensive care Unit of the E.S.E. Erasmo Meoz Hospital in Cucuta	Cucuta, El Zulia, Los Patios, San Cayetano, Villa Del Rosario	US 69.868,78	US 75.176,87	1243	
Implementing Partner		Main Achievements				
INSTITUTO DEPARTAMENTAL DE SALUD – IDS Hospital Erasmo Meoz in Cucuta		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Assistance to 263/408 newborns (boy and/or girl – 64.4%).</li><li>Comprehensive assistance was provided to newborns at a high risk together with an educational strategy to the family in: breastfeeding, participating parents, kangaroo parents, Friends and Smiles (psychological assistance)</li><li>The mechanism for entry of the children to the Neonatal ICU was through the following benefits plan: contribution, ICU Agreement, Departmental Health Institute, affiliated and subsidized.</li><li>15 professionals trained on the operation of neonatal specialized equipment.</li><li>A hospital with a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit built and created to serve the most vulnerable population of Cucuta with coverage to all the department of Norte de Santander.</li></ul>				
Starting date	Ending Date					
19 December 2003	28 January 2005					
Closure Mechanism						
Final statement of project termination						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
NS-0057	Economic and social strengthening with NS-025 credit fund, through new micro-credits for IDPs and the receptor population in the municipality of Ocaña.	Ocaña	US 80.285,41	US 84.560,7	109	500
<b>Implementing Partner</b>		<b>Main Achievements</b>				
Regional Development Foundation (Fundación Para El Desarrollo Regional Alternativo - Fundar)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>109 families benefited with credits from Project NS-0057.</li> <li>Portfolio of Project NS-025 recovered: \$59,212,030 which corresponds to 54.9% of the resources placed.</li> <li>Portfolio of Project NS-057 recovered: \$9,384,442 which corresponds to 11.37% of the resources placed.</li> <li>Estimated portfolio to be recovered during implementation of the next agreement: \$71,113,977 as follows: Project NS-025: \$16,277,309 and Project NS-0057: \$54,836,668.</li> <li>Portfolio penalized due to doubtful recovery: \$28,900,200 as follows: Project NS-0025: \$26,425,200 and NS-057: \$2,475,000</li> </ul>				
<b>Starting date</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>					
18 December 2003	24 February 2005					
<b>Closure Mechanism:</b>						
Final statement of project termination						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
NS-0071	Humanitarian Assistance and Food Production Centers in Valles del Rodeo II & Buenos Aires, municipality of Cucuta.	Cucuta	US 27.446,22	US 27.152,07	576	
<b>Implementing Partner</b>		<b>Main Achievements</b>				
Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build one (1) Humanitarian Assistance and Food Production Center in Valles del Rodeo II, consisting of a storage room, a bathroom, a kitchen, space for the gas tanks and the main room.</li> <li>• Donation of utensils and stoves for the proper operation of the Valles del Rodeo II and Buenos Aires Centers.</li> <li>• A workshop directed at the mothers who handle the food, breastfeeding mothers, boys, girls, youngsters and senior citizens.</li> <li>• 6 workshops about a healthy environment, self-esteem, upbringing clues and sexual abuse.</li> </ul>				
<b>Starting date</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>					
14 October 2004	24 February 2005					
		4 workshops for the administrative consolidation of the centers.				
<b>Closure Mechanism:</b>						
Civil works completion statement						

**Santander**

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
SA-0014	Development of Displacement-Affected Communities in Magdalena Medio	Morales, San Pablo, Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa Del Sur, Aguachica, Gamarra, La Gloria, Barrancabermeja, Landazuri	US 159,410.00	US 156,524.66	1,423	0
<b>Implementing Partner</b>		<b>Main Achievements</b>				
Development and Peace Corporation of the Magdalena Medio ( <i>Corporación de Desarrollo y Paz del Magdalena Medio -</i> )		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project was implemented by the CDPMM, which bases its projects on humanitarian areas starting with a population previously targeted and selected.</li> <li>The Project included 13 sub-projects located in 10 of the 13 municipalities of the Magdalena Medio, a region that extends throughout three departments in the country (Santander, Antioquia and Cesar) : Río Viejo, Arenal, Morales, Santa Rosa, Barranca, San Pablo, Ciénaga del Opón, Gamarra, Aguachica and Landázuri.</li> <li>61% of the resources were earmarked for the Income Generating and Employment Component, mainly in rural areas, distributed into activities to create productive units (special projects) and training for employment.</li> <li>22% of the resources were aimed at basic sanitation and building housing units.</li> <li>17% were aimed at community strengthening.</li> </ul>				
<b>Starting date</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>					
16, July 2001	24 February 2005					
<b>Closure Mechanism:</b>						
Financial statement pending.						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
SA-0050	Speed learning for children outside from the educational system in Magdalena Medio	Barrancabermeja, Puerto Parra, Puerto Wilches	US 11,167.91	US 11,347.57	100	0
Implementing Partner		Main Achievements				
Normal Superior Cristo Rey School		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The methodology transfer process from COREDUCACION to the teachers of the municipalities of Barrancabermeja, Puerto Wilches and Puerto Parra has been carried out.</li><li>• The increase in the educational services coverage to rural areas, especially to the municipalities that are part of this process where the educational indicators are the lowest in the department, is noteworthy.</li><li>• An important aspect of the project included an overall strategy that involved a methodology transfer by COREDUCACION, donation of educational kits and other support material, as a complement.</li><li>• Leveling up the beneficiaries considering individual progress and the characteristics of the educational model. The fact that the youngsters' attendance remained at 95% is noteworthy.</li><li>• Three classrooms were adapted and appropriately furnished in the rural areas of Campo Capote, Puerto Parra and Vijagual.</li></ul>				
Starting date	Ending Date					
29 May 2003	24 February de 2005					
Closure Mechanism:						
Financial statement pending						

### Valle del Cauca

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
VA-0067	Strengthening the capacity to design assistance projects to address the problem of forced displacement in the Department of Valle del Cauca.	Cali, Alcala, Andalucia, Ansermanuevo, Argelia, Bolivar, Buenaventura, Guadalajara De Buga, Bugalagrande, Caicedonia, Calima, Candelaria, Cartago, Dagua, El Aguila, El Cairo, El Cerrito, El Dovio, Florida, Ginebra, Guacari, Jamundi, La Cumbre, La Union, La Victoria, Obando, Palmira, Pradera, Restrepo, Riofrio, Roldanillo, San Pedro, Sevilla,	US 24,750.44	US 23,964.08	2,346	

		Toro, Trujillo, Tulua, Ulloa, Versalles, Vijes, Yotoco, Yumbo, Zarzal			
<b>Implementing Partner</b>			<b>Main Achievements</b>		
Peace Building and Coexistence Office of the Valle del Cauca Governorship			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A database was created for the departmental projects' bank to formulate 12 projects identified through the municipal PIUs. Four of them have the feasibility approval by the Valle Governorship and the rest are being reviewed.</li> <li>• A regional strategic alliance has been reached with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to formulate the PIU.</li> <li>• A CD was made containing the departmental, national and international institutional offer that includes a matrix with the different processes and procedures of the governorships' offices that are more involved with displaced population and records with the national and international offer.</li> </ul>		
<b>Starting date</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>				
18 December 2003	30 December 2004				
<b>Closure Mechanism:</b>					
Final report, financial statement and final statement of project termination pending.					

## Putumayo

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
PU-0041	Donation of an ambulance for the La Dorada Health Care Center in the Municipality of San Miguel	San Miguel	US 11,995.38	US 7,835.50	3,000	10,669
<b>Implementing Partner</b>		<b>Main Achievements</b>				
San Miguel Mayor's Office		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The inter-institutional support of ECOPETROL and the Mayor's Office was obtained to improve the health care services to the population of San Miguel.</li> <li>Mortality was reduced compared to previous years thanks to urban and rural campaigns and a timely referral of patients.</li> <li>Quality of the health care services was improved in the emergency, promotion and prevention services. Before the donation timely health care was limited and patient referral to higher level of care had to be undertaken by the patient at his/her own risk.</li> <li>The services that the Local Health Care Center currently provides made it possible to reach more urban and rural population from all the social security systems through the campaigns. This donation made it possible to reach 74% health care in rural areas and 26% in urban areas.</li> </ul>				
<b>Starting date</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>					
11 February 2004	11 February 2005					
<b>Closure Mechanism:</b>						
Final statement of project termination to be legalized; donation statement pending.						

Nariño

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
PA-0048	Radio program for IDPs facing violence in Pasto	Pasto	US 14,146.21	US 13,564.27	35 displaced youngsters and adults	2,875 displaced families of Pasto
<b>Implementing Partner</b>		<b>Main Achievements</b>				
Nariño University		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness was created through the radio, mainly through the Land for Everyone Program, among the students of Nariño University and the population in general.</li> <li>The “Correo del Sur” Cultural and Community Corporation together with the “Correo del Sur” magazine chose the Land for Everyone Civic Radio Program as the most important in the Department of Nariño during 2003, based on surveys conducted in the department.</li> <li>280 radio programs were produced and continue in the air.</li> <li>33 of the 35 displaced youngsters who began the training on radio production, voice management, script writing, research and journalism satisfactorily completed the two phases of the program: theory and practice.</li> <li>4 youngsters were hired by the Pasto and Aponte Mayors’ Offices to produce cultural and social radio programs.</li> <li>Awareness has been created through the radio regarding the problem of displacement among host communities in the municipality of Pasto.</li> </ul>				
<b>Starting date</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>					
15 May 2003	31 January 2005					
<b>Closure Mechanism:</b>						
Financial statement pending.						







Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
CU-0020	Housing improvement for IDPs who have returned to the Districts of Joli, Correnton, San Antonio de Gurumendy and the urban area of the municipality of López De Micay	Lopez	US 191,893.35	US 210,424.79	284 returnee families	26,000 inhabitants in this area
<b>Implementing partner</b>		<b>Main Achievements</b>				
López de Micay Mayor's Office		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved the healthiness conditions of the families by providing them a sanitary unity, water storage tanks and septic tank.</li> <li>Families trained in water treatment management, septic tank maintenance and community organization.</li> <li>Awareness and community training workshops and meetings.</li> <li>Reduced diseases and child mortality due to diarrheic and gastrointestinal diseases resulting from the lack of waste water and sewage management.</li> <li>Improvement of the quality of life of the displaced community by providing them basic sanitation and housing improvement.</li> <li>Community trained and aware of the rational use and conservation of water and septic tank maintenance.</li> </ul>				
<b>Starting date</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>					
15 April 2004	15 February 2005					
<b>Closure Mechanism:</b>						
Final report, civil works completion statement and technical statement signed. Financial statement pending.						

## Huila

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
HU-0015	Update of the SISBEN in the Municipality of Pitalito, Department of Huila	Pitalito	US 14,205.22	US 14,146.83	1000	
Implementing partner		Main Achievements				
National Federation of Councils ( <i>Federación Nacional De Consejos</i> - Fenacon)		Pitalito SISBEN was updated; 1000 displaced families were identified.				
Starting Date	Ending Date					
31 July 2003	3 January 2005					
Closure Mechanism:						
Signed financial documents						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
HU-0022	Organization of IDP peasant and host community women implementing agriculture, livestock, handicrafts and bakery projects in the rural areas of the Municipality of San Agustin	San Agustin	US 16,678.25	US 17,642.09	327	1,145
<b>Implementing partner</b>		<b>Main Achievements</b>				
San Agustin Peasant Women's Association ( <i>Asociación de Mujeres Campesinas de San Agustín</i> )		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The credit fund supported 48 productive projects, of which 17 were for the displaced population covering an equal number of families.</li> <li>Provided 31 loans for residents of host community that benefited groups consisting of 10 rural women each, for a total beneficiary population of 310 women.</li> <li>Strengthened organization of 340 women members of the Association of Rural Women, creating alliances among the members to obtain and control loans according to their needs. The commitment of the groups that received the loans to repayment is worth highlights. This is due in great part to the fact that the Association took "ownership" of the Fund, maintaining minimal levels of bad debt and including cases of pre-payment of the loans.</li> <li>Loans allowed the reactivation of functioning agriculture and livestock projects and strengthened knowledge and use of organic and biodegradable products in all productive processes, creating consciousness of green production and environmental conservation.</li> <li>Incorporated into current Development Plan program earmarked to assist productive projects with gender perspective, support included new budget line for strengthening rotating fund.</li> <li>Significant municipal recognition of the Association.</li> </ul>				
<b>Starting Date</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>					
18 December 2003	17 March 2005					
<b>Closure Mechanism:</b>						
The signed financial documents are pending.						



Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
HU-0026	Program to strengthen urban employment for displaced and host communities in the Municipality of Neiva	Neiva	US 91,825.23	US 14,094.43	60	210
<b>Implementing partner</b>		<b>Main Achievements</b>				
National Retail Sales Federation (Federacion Nacional De Comerciantes - FENALCO)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The objective was to create mutually beneficial alliances between merchants and the displaced people of Neiva; however, this was not achieved because of a certain level of misinformation or rules that were unclear.</li> <li>• The starting point for the proposed alliance was the requirement for labor with certain skills from which a process of training and internship would begin with the idea of hiring the interns or establishing satellite firms or workshops.</li> <li>• The commitments of the merchants were not met, nor did those trained show an interest in the firm that was needed by the merchant. This was the reason that 60 people were finally trained and a smaller number were able to do their internship in the firm without achieving important results in the long run.</li> <li>• Eleven people received loans for a total of \$12,641,037.</li> <li>• This project identified the need to ensure that when the private sector is involved the win-win component is included, in which there are clear rules and benefits to all the parties involved in the process from the beginning. Likewise, the local economic situation must be kept in mind in creating new employment that calls for a large quantity of intensive non-skilled or semi-skilled labor.</li> <li>• Given the weak results achieved it was agreed to conclude the agreement with the books passed to an entity that is now implementing micro-enterprise projects for the poor. Likewise support will be provided to the municipal mayor's office with the available resources to offer small loans for business creation or strengthening.</li> </ul>				
<b>Starting date</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>					
26 December 2003	25 Feb 2005					
<b>Closure Mechanism:</b>						
Awaiting repayment from the implementing partner, signed financial statements.						

## Inter-Regional

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
ID-0035	Primary Health Care	Puerto Asis, Pitalito, Guapi, Tumaco, Cucuta	US 104,839.86	US 109,192.06	23,300	26,700
Implementing partner		Main Achievements				
Colombian Red Cross		The project accomplished 140% of the planned activities in the agreement, as follows:				
Starting date	Ending Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Programmed:</b> Four home visits to 10,000 families by volunteers trained in the APS primary healthcare strategy doing informational talks and awareness-raising based on a prepared and validated guide.</li> <li>• <b>Implemented:</b> Three home visits to 10,186 families, achieving 101.86% of the activity.</li> <li>• <b>Programmed:</b> Organization of 212 training workshops on the proper care of children and women's health</li> <li>• <b>Implemented:</b> 293 workshops, or 138.20%.</li> <li>• <b>Programmed:</b> 60 events organized on health and peaceful coexistence.</li> <li>• <b>Implemented:</b> 108 held, 180% of plan.</li> </ul>				
25 Sept 2003	11 Jan 2005					
<b>Closure Mechanism:</b>						
Signed financial document and formal statement of project termination pending						

Code	Title	Project Site/s	Budget	Disbursement	Beneficiaries	
					Direct	Indirect
ID-0048	Construction of protocols and guides and a training program for psychosocial support for the displaced population (1 Phase)	Bogota, Cali, Mocoa, Cúcuta, Bucaramanga, Popayán, Quibdo, Pasto, Florencia and Neiva.	US 11,387.90	US 5,792.80	Nonspecific impact	
<b>Implementing partner</b>		<b>Main Achievements</b>				
Corporación Apoyo A Las Victimas De La Violencia Sociopolítica Prorecuperacion Emocional Avre		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designed first module of tool box (kit) for the preparation of a diagnostic assessment of the local psychosocial situation, a psychosocial plan of action, and a system for monitoring it.</li> <li>Organized and held a workshop in Bogota to exchange information and agree on the contents of the first module (doing psychosocial action).</li> <li>Organized and held a workshop in Bogota to validate the contents of the first module of the tool box.</li> <li>Design a tool box for psychosocial action in different population groups.</li> </ul>				
<b>Starting date</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>					
17 July 2003	11 Jan 2005					
<b>Closure Mechanism:</b>						
Formal statement of project conclusion and signed financial document.						





## **Annex 6.**

### **Calendar of Events**

## **Annex 7.**

### **Press Articles**

## VALLE DEL CAUCA

**Diario: El País (Calí)**

**Miércoles 9 de Febrero de 2005**

**CEREMONIA.** Jóvenes del Distrito de Aguablanca recibirán 461 prendas y 87 pares de zapatos

### Policía Cívica entregó donaciones

La Policía Cívica, una institución sin ánimo de lucro integrada por personas naturales, entregó donaciones por más de ocho millones de pesos a la Policía Metropolitana.

Los aportes fueron 461 prendas y 87 pares de zapatos que serán destinados para los jóvenes del Distrito de Aguablanca.

El director de la Policía Cívica, Luis Fernando Estela, señaló que "con las donaciones se pretende aplaudir la labor de la institución nacional en uno de los

sectores más necesitados de la ciudad como es el cuarto distrito policivo en Aguablanca, liderado por el teniente coronel Gildardo Pico Arias".

La empresa Anpez & Cia. donó las 461 prendas, por valor de \$5.347.600. Vivaldi Ltda. entregó 87 pares de zapatos, por valor de \$3.045.000.

Igualmente, la Corporación de Desarrollo Productivo del Cuero, Calzado y Marroquinería se vinculó con el programa de formación técnica auxiliar en guarne-

cida, con el apoyo técnico de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, MI, y la financiación de la Agencia de Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (Usaid).

Los cursos estuvieron dirigidos a 43 jóvenes vulnerables al conflicto armado que residen al oriente de la capital del Valle.

Desde su creación, la Policía Cívica se dedica a colaborar con el organismo nacional en el mantenimiento del orden público y erradicación del delito.



Los empresarios entregaron las donaciones a la Policía con el fin de apoyar su labor.

JOSÉ LUIS GUZMÁN | El País

## NARIÑO

**Diario: Diario del Sur (Pasto)**  
**Martes 15 de marzo de 2005**

MUNICIPIOS

DIARIO DEL SUR Pasto, martes 15 de marzo de 2005

10

La Organización Internacional para las Migraciones viene desarrollando proyectos relacionados con los sectores de vivienda, educación, infraestructura, entre otros.

Varios proyectos en beneficio de la comunidad desplazada viene adelantando la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones en los diferentes municipios del departamento, entre ellos se encuentran: iniciativas en salud, educación, servicios e infraestructura.

Así lo dio a conocer Antonio José Alzate, coordinador de la OIM para Nariño, quien agregó que localidades como Los Andes, Samaniego, Linares, Taminango, entre otros, son favorecidas con este tipo de propuestas.

Añadió que en lo relacionado con vivienda ya se han realizado significativas inversiones que le han permitido a la comunidad afectada por el conflicto armado tener un techo digno donde vivir. Por ejemplo -dijo- en Linares se

Con el apoyo de la Usaid

## Adelantan iniciativas a favor de la población desplazada



*El municipio de Taminango, es uno de los beneficiados con las iniciativas que adelanta la OIM.*

han invertido 350 millones de pesos, lográndose entregar 46 soluciones de vivienda a 230 personas.

Para San Lorenzo se destinaron 269 millones de pesos,

se entregaron 45 soluciones y se favoreció a 230 personas. En Los Andes se invirtieron 418 millones de pesos y las 315 personas beneficiadas recibieron 63 soluciones de vi-

vienda.

Los recursos son de la Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo (Usaid), el Banco Agrario y los municipios beneficiados.

### Firman convenio



## NARIÑO

**Diario: Diario del Sur (Pasto)**  
**Martes 15 de marzo de 2005**

# Fortalecen el sector educativo

El fortalecimiento del sector educativo en varios municipios del departamento de Nariño adelanta la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones. En Taminango, por ejemplo, se están beneficiando los colegios del área rural de esta población, entre los que se encuentran: la institución educativa Roberto Luis Monsalve del Remolino y José Celestino Mutis, Manuela Beltrán en la vereda del Páramo y la escuela El Manzano, en donde se adelantan obras de infraestructura y dotación de material pedagógico, así como trabajos a nivel agropecuario y la entrega de maquinaria y herramientas para desarrollar proyectos agrícolas.

En los casos que fue necesario la comunidad colaboró con la mano de obra y el municipio aportó los bienes y servicios.

Antonio José Alzate, coordinador de la OIM, dijo que los recursos son financiados por la Usaid y el Banco Agra-



*El fortalecimiento del sector educativo en varios municipios del departamento de Nariño adelanta la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones.*

rio, mientras que la OIM se encarga del asesoramiento técnico, es decir, que presta ase-

soramiento y orientación de proyectos, así como el establecimiento de nuevas estrategias

pedagógicas dirigidas a la población en crisis o afectada por el conflicto armado.

SÁBADO 12 DE FEBRERO DE 2005 - POPAYÁN

## POLÍTICA

EL LIBERAL

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Más de 10 millones de dólares invertidos

## "El Cauca, un buen socio para Estados Unidos", Deal

**"Estoy satisfecho** con los programas que se están trabajando en la región como el de desarrollo alternativo, el de los desplazados y especialmente con el de apoyo a los alcaldes y al fortalecimiento de los gobiernos municipales", dijo Mike Deal.



MIKE DEAL  
Director de la Agencia para el  
Desarrollo Internacional, Usaíd.

Como un buen socio y además como un modelo para la construcción de una paz duradera, consideró el Director de la Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional, Usaíd, Mike Deal al Cauca, en el marco de la visita realizada al Departamento.

Visita en la que se buscó centrar un esquema de cooperación internacional para la región que abarque los programas de desarrollo alternativo, de derechos humanos y de democracia de atención a la población vulnerable y desplazada.

POPAYÁN

Manifestó además, que ha visto un crecimiento en la democracia participativa y en la participación de las comunidades en las veedurías para un buen manejo de esos recursos y que este proceso da pie para continuar con el programa en el Departamento.

En esta medida, el Gobernador del Cauca, Juan José Chaux Mosquera, sus funcionarios y los alcaldes de los municipios beneficiados con el programa, se comprometieron a seguir trabajando en el programa con proyectos que mejoren la productividad en la región y la calidad de vida de la comunidad.

Igualmente, calificaron la visita del Director como importante y trascendental, debido a que se desarrolló en el momento en que está en juego una gran licitación para la ayuda de cooperación internacional del pueblo norteamericano con Colombia.

"En el caso del programa de Desarrollo Alternativo, se habla de más de 600 millones de pesos que se están licitando para ser distribuidos en el país y en el caso del Cauca un total de 17 municipios se beneficiarán con el programa", explicó la Secretaria de Planeación del Departamento, Jimena Velasco Chávez.

En este mismo sentido, la funcionaria expresó que otro de los temas que cobija el programa, está el de la sustitución de cultivos ilícitos y el desarrollo alternativo.

Programas en los que se están presentando unas propuestas de cadenas productivas, las cuales tienen que generar competitividad frente a las otras del país.

Sin embargo la funcionaria explicó

que en este sentido de exigencia se han genera-

do una serie de problemas transversales, los cuales fueron planteados al Director de la Agencia.

"Presentamos problemas en el tema de la infraestructura vial, las telecomunicaciones y en el eléctrico, los cuales afectan sobre medida la competitividad de esas cadenas", agregó.

Con base en esto, Velasco Chávez mencionó que los grupos conformados para trabajar en las propuestas, tomaron las vocerías y presentaron unas estrategias que se requieren desde el nivel departamental y desde la cooperación internacional.

"A esto Deal le sumó unas posibilidades para construir con ellos unas propuestas de desarrollo alternativo para el departamento del Cauca, lo que hace la visita más productiva aún en el sentido del interés que presentó hacia la región", manifestó.

Y añadió que en esta primera visita del Director se pudo reflejar el trabajo que se viene desarrollando articulado a los planes de desarrollo local los cuales están insertos en el Plan de Desarrollo Departamental y que tienen concordancia con el Plan de Desarrollo Nacional.

Finalmente, tanto el Gobernador, como los funcionarios del Departamento, los representantes de organismos públicos y privados, coincidieron en afirmar que van a continuar con el trabajo que se ha desarrollado hasta la fecha y más aun cuando se ve un interés de la Agencia en invertir en el Departamento.

## La inversión

Hasta el momento Estados Unidos ha asignado al componente social del Plan Colombia alrededor de 458 millones de dólares, que han sido distribuidos en los Programas de Fortalecimiento de la Democracia, Desarrollo Alternativo y Asistencia a personas desplazadas y otros grupos vulnerables.

Y en el Cauca, Estados Unidos, por medio de la Agencia ha invertido más de 10 millones de dólares, de los cuales 2.3 millones han sido utilizados en el programa de fortalecimiento de la democracia, que incluye los programas de promoción y prevención de violaciones de derechos humanos.

En desarrollo alternativo, cerca de 7.6 millones de dólares han sido invertidos, beneficiando a más de seis mil familias de todo el Departamento y el programa de asistencia a personas desplazadas ha beneficiado a más de 64 mil personas, pertenecientes a los municipios de Buenos Aires, Caloto, Corinto y El Tambo, entre otros.



## HUILA

Diario: Diario de Huila  
Sábado 29 de Enero de 2005

### Huila, con cerca de 6 mil desplazados OIM entregó casas a las familias del 'Falla Bernal'

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Después de seis años de lucha, trabajo y compromiso, las familias desplazadas por la violencia, que se asentaron en el sector conocido como Falla Bernal, recibieron sus viviendas.

Fueron 120 casas para igual número de familias, que durante los últimos años contaron con el apoyo de la Organización Internacional de las Migraciones, OIM, para sacar adelante el proyecto.

Andrew Krefft, delegado en Colombia de la Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional, Usaid (por sus siglas en inglés), señaló que el proyecto, al que se vincularon hace seis años, busca el mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de los desplazados, a raíz del conflicto armado interno que vive el país.

"La Usaid ha financiado el proyecto, con el interés de apoyar a las comunidades afectadas por el desplazamiento, que habitan en Neiva desde hace

seis años en el Falla Bernal", dijo Krefft.

"Esperamos que estas viviendas y las obras de urbanismo se constituyan en el mejoramiento de su calidad de vida", agregó.

Héctor Leiva Angulo, director de la OIM en el Huila, en diálogo con DIARIO DEL HUILA, señaló que el proyecto tuvo una inversión de 1.100 millones de pesos, donde los gobierno Departamental y Municipal de Neiva, al igual que la Red de Solidaridad Social aportaron recursos.

#### El desplazamiento en el Huila

De acuerdo con Leiva Angulo en el Huila siguen llegando a diario familias desplazadas desde Caquetá, Putumayo, Tolima y del mismo Huila.

"Infortunadamente, el Huila es uno de los departamentos del país que tienen una afectación muy grande, por el fenómeno del desplazamiento, producto del conflicto armado y su cercanía con zonas de orden público difícil", señaló.



Desde hace seis años, la OIM acompañó el proyecto de vivienda para desplazados en el barrio Falla Bernal. Ayer, asistieron a la entrega de las casas, el delegado en Colombia de la Usaid, Andrew Krefft (centro), y el coordinador de la OIM, Óscar Costilla (izquierda).

El Sistema Único de Registro de la Red de Solidaridad Social tiene inscritas a cerca de seis mil familias, dijo Leiva, quien agregó que Neiva acoge a 3.500 familias y Pitalito, 1.500. "El resto se encuentra en otros municipios, como Gigante, Garzón y La Plata. El 50% de la población desplazada es menor de 18 años".

Según el funcionario, entre los proyectos que apoyará en el Huila la OIM, en coordinación con la Usaid, en el 2005, se encuentra el mo-

dulo educativo agropecuario, al que se vincularon diez instituciones del Huila.

Agregó que con el Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar, ICBF, se están coordinando acciones para atender a los menores, víctimas del desplazamiento.

"Estamos identificando los proyectos para el beneficio de las familias desplazadas. Ayer se lanzó el programa de red de colegios agropecuarios", precisó el director de la OIM en el Huila, Héctor Leiva.

## **Annex 8.**

### **Training Info**